MMERCIAL RAILWAY GAZETT

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

1411.-Vol. XXXII.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

AMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, S. I, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)

Some sensets business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every descriptions, is tagrifically in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the policies, si net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and pressures to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, 1875 of STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one

THE PUBLIC.—Apply to Mr. Chorts for a list of bona fide mines now such depressed prices.

L.-H. OBSTE is a BUYER or SELLER of Vigra and Clogau gold shares.

Sign 21 is, paid, limited to £5 per share. Dividends paid quarterly. FOR time and Clogau, £42 net until the 10th September.

MINES IN WALES.—MR. CROFTS is COLLECTING, ansarice sources, INFORMATION and STATISTICS on the IMPORTANT of cold in ENGLAND, and is PREPARED to ADVISE on PUR14 SALES in all the GOLD MINES established or in formation. Enquiries mapsated by a remittance of 21s.—1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. LON

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Mines specially inspected—Fee £2 10s. each inspection.

Miss specially inspected—Fee & 27 102, which is a specially inspected—Fee & 27 102, which is a special SES AFFORD a WIDER RANGE for PROFIT than any eFEE PUBLIC SECURITIES. The best are free from debt, have large resist of divisionds bi-monthly, varying from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. Insecurity, sees than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable as a bier are numerous concerns, called mines, forced upon the public that adaly worthess. The undersigned affords overy information to capitalists appraises and sales upon the best possible terms; and capitalists will do well in the control of the public design and the control of the control o

MICE.—Mr. W. LELEAN has RETURNED to TOWN, and MIXTWEEK will GIVE his long List OF SHARES FOR SALE; therefore, and measure is elicited will send him the number of shares, and the very lowest in will self of particularly the calling stock), at their earliest convenience, that tay is made up on Thursday, if possible.

Four less years' experience, Reference if Fequised.

Bankers: Robarts, Lubbeck, and Co.

N.B. Advice confidential and gratis.

W. BIRDSEY, MINE SHAREBROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S USE, CORNHILL (Established upwards of 30 years), is always in a posi-ANSACT BUSINESS in SHARES of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE desst market prices. Commission, 1½ per cont.

Is a BUYER of Wheal Harriett, and 500 New Treleigh at market prices
Orders to buy or sell strictly attended to.

B RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. RES in MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury. on, at 1% per cent., for

E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 15 TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, Tema, 14 percent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

SSES. R. VEALE AND CO., after having upwards of 26 years' metical knowledge of mining in Cornwall, can now RECOMMEND SHARES as a state of the state

PR GREGORY, MINING BROKER, STOCK, AND 2. GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

%.. % %

JORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, 10 SIBILITY, 20 S

BARKETS: BARK Of LOUGOID.

R. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
I, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.,
LEMBER'S BUYER and SELLER (with fair marginal differences), at market
as sadementioned mines:—Wheal Seton, Stray Park, East Caradon, East
LOUGH Crofty, Wheal Ludoott, Wheat Union, Pedn-an-dren, Great Wheal
Lough Limited (25 paid), £61/4; and BUYER of Crane shares.

BSES, R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and RING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-build-RINGLE VERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission as a pagettion to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and

GERGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL GERGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL GERGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL GERGE BULDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 vears), has FOR GERGE GERGE, ST. (1998), 1998 (1998 and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application

AND FOREIGN STOCK, BANK, MINING, AND AND FOREIGN STOCK, BANK, MINING, AND AND FOREIGN STOCK, BANK, MINING, AND AND STATES BOUGHT AND SOLD by MESSES. FULLER AND BANG ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. Business of all descriptions access market price of the day.

Its and one length in daily communication with reliable agents in all parts than a position to advise as to the purchase and sale of shares. The messes opportunity to invest in British and foreign mines, free from a trialents of the property of the property

G E O R G E M O O R E, in any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

And is a BUYER of 150 Old Tolgns United, although the naterials to be sold by public auction. 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Sept. 5, 1862.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 14 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent.

R. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, Threadmedic street, E.G. Advice given on application on the morits of the various minor example dealt in.

Notwithstanding the conflicting reports relative to Wheal Ledcott, Edward Cooke is a buyer of 500 shares at £10½ cash.

Banken: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER in BRITISH MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intinate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closust market prices. South Caradon, Cast Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Care Brea, Union, North Crofty, North Roskear, &c., are sound investments and good to buy.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, and

MINING CIRCULAR contains particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreig xebanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., and can be had by his client se, on application.—5, Cowpers-court, Birchin-lane, London, E.C. M. R. BATTERS strongly recommends the immediate purchase of East Carn Brea shares, and also Union, North Crofty, North Roskear, East Caradon, South Caradon, and Marke Valley. The above enumeration of mines are not in favour with many, from the fact that only a moderate commission can be had on transactions, while on ephemeral and fancy rubbish the commission, or profit, is only limited by the cupidity of the dealer; there are some whose lot it is never to have a good mine, and who are, consequently, envious of others, and never fail to give an unfair stab when opportunity offers.

I confidently give it as my opinion that within 12 months East Carn Brea, North Crofty, and Union shares will advance to double present quotations. Not an hour should be lost in purchasing.—5, Cowper's court, Birchin-lane, London.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MINING SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY,
BANK, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.

BANK, and OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.

M. R. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT inscrepance of the state of the

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, and BRITISH MINING EXCHANGE, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, CITY, E.C.,

FOR SALE: — 25 Unity, 15s, 6d. 3 Wendron Cons., £10½, 2 North Roskear 2 Grambler, £15½, 5 Telawny, £18, 20 North Crofty, £4½, 20 East Carn Bre 2 Sept. 5, 1862. Banker: London and West

25 Unity, 15z, 6d. 2 North Roskear, 2304. 2 Seton 5 Trelawny, £134. 5 East 20 Camborne Veab, £175. 10 Whe London and Westminster, Lothbury.

10 Tolvadden, £21/4.
2 Seton, £146.
50 North Downs, £3%.
5 East Caradon, £47/4.
10 Wheal Grenville, £6%

Sept. 5, 1862. Banker: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, can SELL the FOLLOWING.

25 Norris, 50s.

20 East Carn Brea.

100 Sortridge, 9s.

20 Uny, £7.

20 East Russell, £44.

1 Secton, £4464.

20 Uny, £7.

Ludder, — 100 Sortridge, 9s.

20 North Corty, £444.

Ludder, — 20 Ladectl, for delivery at the end of the year, at £10.

Ludder, — 100 Sortridge, 9s.

20 East Carn Brea.

100 Sortridge, 9s.

20 Uny, £7.

20 East Russell, £44.

20 North Corty, £444.

Ludder, — 100 North Corty, £444.

21 Secton, £4169.

22 ONTH Corty, £444.

23 ONTH Corty, £444.

24 Illumined, the richest tints of the imagination must be applied; in a word, the silver-gilding process must be enabled. It is, therefore, suggested that all discussion had better terminate, and that the various opinious be tested by the state of the property tweive months hence. Condent shareholders, that their judgment may be the imore enlivened, can boid on securely till them. The purchase of the estate in the country, from anticipated profits, may still be proceeded with, as paper can be negociated.

J. Huxe's "Circular" for September, now ready, contains reliable information on East Caradon, East Cara Brea, Union, &c. 60, per copy; 5s. por annum.

M. ESSRS. R. EMERSON AND CO. 2. CROWN COURT.

MESSRS. R. EMERSON AND CO., 2. CROWN COURT, THERADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, are time POSITION to RECOMMEND the PURCHASEO SHARRS in MINES which are spensor ADVANCING to a DVIVIDEND STATE, also in PROGRESSIVE MINES, where there is every probability of their creatly advancing in price.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Messrs. T. P. TROMAS and SON are prepared to give reliable information as to the present and future prospects of Wheal Ladcott.

SALE OF MINING SHARES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. T. P. THOMAS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on THURSDAY, the 18th of Reptember, at One o'clock, the following, together with other VALUABLE MINING SHARES:—

5 Old Tolgus.

15 Wheal Hearle.

16 Wheal Hearle.

170 West Devon Consols.

490 Gawton (forfeited).

773 East Martha (forfeited).

773 East Martha (forfeited).

774 East Martha (forfeited).

775 Germany (forfeited).

776 Great Central Siste and Sisb Company of Germany (forfeited).

Buller and Basset.

Buller and Basset.

Wheal Hearle.

North Hafod.

Carnewas.

Pencraig.

Bychton Coal and Iron Company (Limited).

Traions desirous of offering shares for sale must give notice of same to the saneser, at his offices, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedie-street, E.C., on or before the 11th of ember.

September.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Mining Journal, 26,
Floct-street; at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London; or at the
offices of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

HOLMBUSH MINE.—FOR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE SHARES, at £1½, free of calls.
H. B. RYE, Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London. Sept. 5, 1862.

WHEAL REETH.—FOR SALE, ONE SHARE, for £12 10s.

H. B. Ryg, Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London.

ST. DAY UNITED MINES.—FOR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE SHARES, at 12s. 6d. per 20,000th.
H. B. RYE, Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-atreet, London.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, new 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Daily price list may be had on application.
FOR SALE:—80 Devon Union, 12s.; 10 West Penstruthal, £7; 20 Carnewas, 12s. 6d.; and 15 shares in Commercial Discount Company.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHARRDEALER, 26, THROGMOBTON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOHN B. REYNOLDS has REMOVED from No. 1, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, to No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. - August 22, 1862.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKER, Sec. 224 and 228, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes, overy Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

FIFTEEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED.—Mr. THOS. SPARGO, of GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE 1000 preference shares (or any part thereof), bearing an interest of 15 per cent., in a colliery property of great value. Full particulars upon application.

MR. F. LISABE, C.E. AND C.M.E., may be consulted by letter or personally, at his office, No. 25, MOORGATE STREET, CITY, upon all matters connected with mining.

JOHN, GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. M. GILDROY STEWART, CONSULTING

COLLIERY VIEWER AND SURVEYOR,
INSPECTOR AND VALUER OF MINES AND MACHINERY,
WARMLEY, BRISTOL.

MANCHESTER.

M. R. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, CARLTON BUILDINGS,
COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.
MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and
SHAREDEALER.

MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL STOCK and SHAREDEALER.

A monthly Investment Circular on application.

Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great unling districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes,—viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is not bons fide, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 800 per cent. In a few months.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR, V BELMONT, near DURHAM, UNDERTAKES the SUNKING of PITS, also the SUPPLYING, ERECTING, REMOVING, and COMPLETION of EVERY DE-SCRIPTION of COLLIERY and MINING WORK.

TRONTES TING MACHINE E.—
ROBINSON AND COTTAM, MAKERS of CHAIN and IRON TESTING MACHINES to the ADMIRALTY, make a PORTABLE MACHINE for TESTING IRON up to 1½ in sectional area. It occupies but little space, and can stand in an office. Price, £110.—Apply at the works, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; or at the offices, 7, Parliament-street, London, S.W.

£2000.—REQUIRED, the CO-OPERATION GENTLEMAN, as partner or otherwise, who has this sum at h posal, with a view of EXTENDING the BUSINESS of an ESTABLISHMENT NECTED with MINING ENTERPRISE.—Apply to "G. G.," MINING JOURNAL 26, Flort-street, London, E.G.

TO SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—SULPHATE
OF LEAD and LEAD ASHES PURCHASED.—Address samples, Bedminster
Smelting Works, Bristol.

SLATE QUARRY.—An INTEREST TO BE SOLD in a SLATE QUARRY, now working, near CARNARVON.—Apply to Messrs. Pyson, TATHAM, and Co., solicitors, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

FLAG QUARRY.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a FLAG QUARRY in the parish of MAENTWEOG, near FESTINIOG, on the same vein as that celebrated quarry Braichdu, which produced flags to the enormous size of 33 feet.—Applications to be made to Mr. E. N. Evans, Maentwrog, North Wales.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH MINE.—PARTIES HAVING SHARES FOR SALE, can address, with price, to "T. E.," Cathefral Hetzi, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS, MANURES, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the fitnest accounty.

List of fees per post, on application.

JOHN LONGMAID, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY DETICE,

31, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 20TH MARCH, 1861, E New HEADY
Price One Skilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, Lineau, Ed.

Original Correspondence.

OUR COAL FIELDS, AND COLLIERY OPERATIONS .- No. II THE "LONG WALL" V. THE "STALL AND PILLAR" SYSTEMS.

THE "LONG WALL" v. THE "STALL AND PILLAR" SYSTEMS.

THE LONG WALL SYSTEM.—I will now, Sir, endeavour to describe the working of a seam of coal on the long wall system. I will assume the thickness of the seam to be 6 feet, and it is requisite that 150 tons of coal should be raised per day; this would involve the opening of a face of coal from 250 to 300 yards in length, with about four roads, to be carried after the face and through the ground from which the coal was worked. It is also necessary to have two shafts for ventilation—viz., up and downcast-shafts for the air, the roads forming the natural air-courses for ventilating the colliery; both of the shafts may be used for raising the coal from the same seams, or from other seams which lie above or below. With the above length of face of coal opened out, instead of employing the so-called cutters. The collier in liberating the coal is called the "holer;" his work is measured out to him each morning, according to the hardness or strength above length of face of coal opened out, instead of employing the so-called cutters. The collier in liberating the coal is called the "holer;" his work is measured out to him each morning, according to the hardness or strength of the seam. It is a custom in arranging this part of the labour for one man, a good collier, to fix what is termed the "stent," and the work this one man can do in six hours is regarded as a day's work, and on the work of this one man that of the holers' labour is based. In some seams the stent is 8 yards, in others from 10 to 12 yards in length, according to circumstances; this length the holer undercuts the seam to the depth of Lyard for the entire length of the stent, and props up the coal so liberated with timber, removes all the dirt he has made, and builds it up behind him, which is termed the "gob." Thus, if the holer's length or stent is 10 yards, he has in the six hours liberated 10 × 2=20 cabe yards of coal, while the Welsh coal cutter, by working from 7 A.M to 4 P.M., has only liberated or cut 30 cwts. in weight; or eleven holers on the long-wall system would liberate 11 × 10 × 2 = 220 cube yards of coal, while the cutters in Wales (the eleven cutters) would only liberate about 16½ tons. Assuming the wages of the holer to be 3s. per day, the cost of cutting the ton of coal would be about 1½d. per cube yard, the Welsh cutter 2s. per ton; we will assume the cost of filling the coal and raising it to surface to be the same in both instances. As soon as the holer has finished his labour, the getter then removes the timber, and the coal falls in large masses of from 4 to 5 tons weight, sometimes more, which is broken up for the purpose of being loaded in the wagons, and in about the following proportions:—

Second size	=100 per cent.
By the stall and pillar:-	-100 per cent.
	11 "
Cost of cutting on the two sytems:-	
Long wall	
Difference	. 2s. 9d. per ton.
Total cost by the stall and pillar:— Cutting the coal Loading, and other charges Timber, plant, and materials Royalty	. 1s. 6d. "
Total	. 5s. 4d. per ton.
By the long wall for a 6 ft. seam, delivered into rai	lway-trucks or ca
Cost of getting, including timber, plant, and labour Rails and pit-gear Royalty	1s. 0d. "
Total	3s. 10d. per ton.
By stall and piliar	

Difference in favour of the long wall system 1s. 6d. per ton.

But the above show but a small advantage in the price of getting as compared with the real profits of working the two systems. We will now consider the relative commercial value of the coal. Say the selling price of

ach is 10s. per ton; we have then, by the long wall, 100 t	ons	of	coal
65 tons best coals, at 10s. per ton	£34	10	0
15 tons seconds, at 8s. per ton	6	0	0
10 tons slacks, at 4s. 6d	2	5	0
10 tons loss	-	-	
Total value	£42	15	0
By the stall and pillar system:-			
9 tons best coals, at 10s, per ton	£ 4	10	0
11 tons seconds, at 8s. per ton	4	- 8	0
30 tons slack, at 4s. 6d. per ton	6	15	0
Loss, 50 tons		-	
Total value	£15	18	0
By 100 tons long wall	£42	15	0
Ditto stall and pillar	15	13	4
Difference	£27	1	8

The cost of getting to be deducted in both instances.

It will be seen from the above figures that a colliery worked on the long wall system is a fortune to the coalowner, while the owner of one worked by stall and pillar can scarcely make it pay its way.

It may be that I have seen some of the worst specimens of the stall and pillar system in operation; I trust it is so. But be this as it may, I have given the facts as near as possible as they came under my own observation. I think I have now shown the commercial advantages of the long wall over the stall and pillar system of working a colliery, and will now proceed to describe briefly the comfort with which the collier works in the former compared with the latter. In the long wall system, with two shafts—an up and a downcast shaft for the air, and the roads for the air-courses—a good current of air sweeps along the road and the face of the work from end to end. When the holer commences his work in the morning he knows what he has to do, and consequently commences his labour in real good current of air sweeps along the road and the face of the work from end to end. When the holer commences his work in the morning he knows what he has to do, and consequently commences his labour in real earnest; and in a few minutes after they sit down to their labours they are in a high state of perspiration; but as it rises from the men's bodies it is carried away by the fresh current of air, as also is the dust and other impurities as soon as generated in the works. There is no 85° of temperature; in fact, each one is compelled to be at work to keep himself warm. By this system of ventilation I do not think it is possible to find a more fine healthy race of men than will be found among the Shropshire and Staffordshire colliers. In the stall and pillar system each man seems to work on his own account, which involves the keeping of a mass of separate accounts, and thereby a great complication. The long wall system does not admit of this. The pits are let generally to chartermasters or butties, who undertake to get the coal and deliver it to the place required. These masters find all their own plant, horses, &c., both for the under and above ground operations. The colliery owner simply finds the engine, pit chains, rails, and carriages for the use of the colliery. I have taken my data from what has come under my own notice, and I have given the best comparisons I am able under the circumstances. There may be collieries in Wales worked at a cheaper rate than those I have visited; but I cannot see, taking all things into consideration, how a colliery can be profitably worked on the stall and pillar system, compared with that of the long wall.

Then, with regard to the ventilation in the stall and pillar work: with so many headings and cuttings it is impossible to carry the air into all the workings to dislodge the foul gases, and hence it is when an explosion occurs that so many of the poor colliers are destroyed. Those who escape death by fire are smothered by the carbonic acid gas, while if the colliery is

waii system, it an explosion should occur it must be confined to small localities, and thereby produce but few fatal results; and when the roads form the air-courses the carbonic acid gas can only remain in the work for a few minutes; in fact, it is swept away as soon as it is generated by the moving currents of air; and if the air becomes defective the cause is soon ascertained. It is found to be a trap-door out of order, or some other minor affair, which is soon rectified.

REGARTITILATION.—From the above data we can only arrive at the following conclusions:

1. That by the stall and pillar system a vast mass of valuable coal is annually wasted, while the coal which is won is hewn to dirt in getting.

2. That it is impossible with economy to ventilate a colliery worked on this system; and even with a so-called system of good ventilation such mines are extremely dangerous, and under the best circumstances injurious to the health of the colliers.

3. That, in a commercial point of view, the system is most ruinous.

4. That on the long wall system all is worked with very little waste, and the coal is not cut to dirt in the operation of extracting it from the seam, the largest percentage of it being best coal.

5. That the system admits of the most perfect means of ventilation for the health and comfort of the colliers.

6. That commercially, it is the most accommisslessment of working a

6. That, commercially, it is the most economical system of working a

colliery yet devised.

I described to the colliers during my visit to Wales the advantages they, as workmen, would derive from the introduction of the long wall system, and the comfort with which they would be enabled to perform their labours. I suppose some opposition would be raised against its introduction, but it would immediately vanish when the workmen properly understood the system. I was informed several of the large colliery owners in Wales had already introduced the long wall system with great advantage, and that others were turning their attention to the subject. I have endeavoured in this paper to lay before our colliery owners the commercial advantages of the two systems, and I now leave the matter for their consideration.

George Shepherd, C. and M.E. GEORGE SHEPHERD, C. and M.E. 26, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

MR. GEORGE SHEPHERD, AND "THE WELSH COLLIERY ENGINEERS.

Sir.,—The "Weather Predictions" which have for some months appeared in the Journal have been a source of interest and amusement to your numerous readers. The "Predictions" have been more frequently right than wrong, and Mr. Shepherd deserves all the credit which is due to approximate success. He has totally eclipsed Moore, Murphy, and a host of their imitators, and has done his best to put his official competitor under a cloud. But there is an old saying, to the effect that "a cobbler ought to stick to his last;" and I cannot help thinking that this distinguished meteorologist mistook his mission when he ceased communing with the stars and coquetting with the comets, for the purpose of going into a Welsh colliery, and then writing about it. Had he prudently repressed a somewhat inordinate desire for fame, we should tactily have taken him at his own estimate, and put faith in him as the greatest astrologer of modern times. Unfortunately, however, not content with snatching a bubble reputation from the skies, he descends into the bowels of the carth to seek it there. It was a luckless errand, and all he appears to have found was an additional initial letter to his name and title. Whilst predicting comets and wet weather, he modestly assumed the initials "C.E." only; but on merging from a small Welsh colliery, and after peeping down two other pits, like a jackdaw into a marrow-bone, he forthwith dubs himself "C. and M.E.;" thus beautifully exemplifying the fact that in this free country there is no nunecessary restrictions on the assumption of professional titles, and that to a great extent a man may adopt whatever designation best suits his ambition or his fancy. I am by no means disposed to question Mr. Shepherd's right to do as he pleases in such matters; but under such circumstances, and when he writes for the information of the public, it would be as well to avoid sneering at acknowledged professional men of established reputation, and to show at least an elementary knowledge of the subject upon which he writ -The "Weather Predictions" which have for some months appeared

It appears that this gentleman has recently been in this district, and whilst here went down into a small colliery in the Swansea valley; and from what he there observed and heard he straightway went home and wrote the article "On our Coal Fields and Colliery Operations," which was published in last week's Mining Journal. It appears that he "traversed a heading about 6 ft. × 5½ ft., at the end of which he found a solitary collier, reeking in perspiration, and as black as Erebus, the white of his eyes and the teeth in his head alone distinguished him from the coal and dirt about him, whilst the temperature of the place in which he was working was such as to suggest 85° in the shade, while the black figure before him would well represent one of Pharoah's lean kine. Not understanding their system, I asked what he called himself; he replied, 'A cutter.'" This is not the language of a colliery engineer, but that of a person unused to the sights and circumstances of colliery life, whether the coal be worked on the long wall or any other system. The cutter who was as black as Erebus was forthwith interrogated by Mr. Shepherd as to the system of working pursued, and other matters; and from the questions and answers as given in your columns, I am not at all surprised that Mr. Shepherd should have had ample opportunities for admiring the whiteness of his black friend's teeth and eyes, as his risible faculties must have been in full play. It is obvious the Welsh cutter was a wag, and crammed him prodigiously, whilst the "sweet innocent" never suspected the trick that was being perpetrated upon him. It was too bad in the cutter with the white teeth thus to take advantage of the child-like credulity of a stranger, who, it was evident to him, was in a strange place; but I suppose there was something about the weather predictor that offered an irresistible temptation. Whatever credit the cutter might give him for a profound acquaintance with the comets, he saw at a glance that he knew marvellousy little about collieries; whil

teethed race in Wales.

From information thus obtained, Mr. Shepherd gravely informs your readers that the mode of working coals pursued in Wales entails an entire loss of 50 per cent. of the whole quantity in a 5½ ft. vein; that 30 per cent. of the remaining quantity brought to bank is slack or dirt, and that of the whole only 9 per cent. of best lumps and 11 per cent. of rubble is produced! It is marvellous how anyone professing to be a "C. and M.E." should publish such an absurd statement. It carries its own refutation on its face, and needs only to be cited to be laughed*at. To enter into any discussion as to the long wall and pillar and stall systems of working coal with the author of such a statement would be a bootless and profitless task; but to those who are unacquainted with coal mining, and who are naturally influenced by what they may read in your widely-circulated Journal, some notice of Mr. Shepherd's communication was required, the more especially as the characters of a large body of professional men were gratuitously aspersed.

A Colliery Engineer of South Wales.

Sept. 2.

"LONG WALL" v. "STALL AND PILLAR" SYSTEMS.

"LONG WALL" v. "STALL AND PILLAR" SYSTEMS.
SIR,—I am rather surprised to find Mr. George Shepherd, C. and M.E., has taken it into his head to write on mining matters, and to discriminate between the different systems of working coal. His wish is evidently to uphold the long wall and beat down the stall and pillar system. He says that "those who first introduced the long wall system of working into the Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and other collieries, are entitled to rank among the greatest benefactors of both the colliers and the nation; while those who first introduced the stall and pillar system have been the means of hurling thousands of colliers into eternity, leaving widows and orphans year after year to mourn their loss." I beg to differ from Mr. Shepherd, and think that both are equally entitled to rank with the greatest benefactors of the colliers and the nation. Mr. Shepherd must have known that the stall and pillar of Wales, and the bord and wall of Durham and Northumberland, were in operation long before this long wall system was benefactors of the colliers and the nation. Mr. Shepherd must have known that the stall and pillar of Wales, and the bord and wall of Durham and Northumberland, were in operation long before this long wall system was thought of, and will continue quite as long as the other. I am not afraid to uphold this system, although I may be termed by Mr. Shepherd "one of those we shall have no difficulty in finding who would be bold enough to defend this extravagance, and hold it up as the most practical and best system of working our mines that could be devised." How can be judge of the difference of the two systems, when he admits that he knows nothing about the stall and pillar systems, which anyone who has read his learned epistle may know, and also be lead to surmise that he knows but very little about the other. It is not my intention to uphold the stall and pillar against the long wall system, but I maintain that both are good in their places, and this Mr. Shepherd will find if he troubles himself to enquire a little further. I can tell him of several places where he might as well attempt flying as to adopt the long wall system, simply because the roof is of so soft a nature that it will not admit of so long a distance (or face) being left without supports; I have seen it tried in several places and abandoned. Why does Mr. Shepherd confine his remarks on the stall and pillar system to Wales, and run down the managers of this country, as if they were a set of poor benighted creatures, who had never seen any other system of working than the stall and pillar? Mr. Shepherd is evidently not aware that the long wall system is worked in many places in this country, where the roof will admit of it, and in other places it would be madness to attempt it, therefore we are obliged to continue the old stall and pillar system. The 50 per cent. of coal Mr. Shepherd supposes to be entirely lost is, I must inform him, taken away in most cases, but there are some collieries

where you are obliged by the lease to leave pillars to support and prevent the whole of the surface from sinking, as it would can if the whole of the coal were taken away, and any buildings on either fall or be rent to pieces. The coal is so near the surface in many places in this country, that if the long wall system were adopted to be provided in the whole of the must sink almost the thickness of the seam. Now, as Mr. Shepker not seem to know how this stall and pillar system is rarried out, advise him, if he wishes to see it worked to perfection, to visit either dare or the county of Durham, where I have no doubt but may men would show it to him, and he could then compare it with his long wall system, as they are both worked in many collieries in a tricts named. I have no doubt but Mr. Shepherf felt hankful was not a Welsh collier, and I have no doubt but the poor eal soury that he was not weatherwise, and could foretell the coming of as I fancy it is not such hard work as cutting coal, even with the wall system. I shall be most anxious until I see Mr. Shepherf's long wall collier would have turned out per day from such a sean, aw it would have been cut and delivered on the surface to either the ror canal, per ton; also the proportion of large coal, seconds, small (or and the loss on working the seam, trusting it will open the eye Welsh colliery owners. Now, I would advise Mr. Shepherd to a alone, and continue attention to his favourite theme—"thunder comets," &c., or I am afraid some strange comet may make its appe before it has been duly foretold by him.

J. NAYSMITH, Aberystwith, Sept. 2.

THE DOBRA COAL MINING COMPANY.

Danube, have attached my name to a report without my approbeg, therefore, to disconnect myself with much that is contained report.

MATTHIAS DUNN, Mine Impo report.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 4.

UNDERGROUND SURVEYS-CAMERA v. COMPAS

UNDERGROUND SURVEYS—CAMERA v. COMPASS
SIR,—Without quoting the whole of the letter published in last a Journal, I think it will be enough to begin where M. Langue sayis there any necessity for using a compass to determine the bear polarity (of any internal excavation). To this effect I proceed as fold I look out for an even spot on the surface ground; I traco on the several concentric circles, at the centre of which is placed a style done, I observe the moment the extremity of the shadow of the style falls on cumference of one of the circles, and mark the place; this lis in the forence, afternoon I observe again the moment the shadow of alls on the same circumference in blace the are contained between the two marks, and the point of bisectice common centre of the circles are two points of the meridian of that place, or the tion of the true north and south. This line, tits hardly necessary to state, that in connection, by angulation, with the datum line already determined, will polarity with an accuracy not to be attained with the compass."

Now, in the first place, it is utterly impossible to find any spot of natural great and fro noon: for, supposing the style set perfectly vertical, and pointed, the is circles very fine and level, the exact moment might be minutes before either shad be properly marked. Even granted the plane of the earth truly horisontal, the defectly perpendicular, and not a breath of wind or passing cloud to frustrate the mos sights, how is any local shadow of the noon-day sun to be carried about dark excavations to obtain the various (magnetic) angulations requisite to dial, or platintricacles of mines, or what not? Had some means been discovered to carry these meridional line in a box, with sufficient rays to denote the solar datum, then the compass might be superseded in underground surveying. That magnetic need not absolutely requisite to obtain topographical positions is well known to the avorence of mines, or what not? Had some means been discovered to carry these meridional line in a

PRACTICAL MINING-SILVER ORES.

PRACTICAL MINING—SILVER ORES.

SIR,—In the Journal of July 26 speared a letter from Mr. Enno which he clearly and distinctly stated that silver ore is worthless, if it not contain over 60 ozs. of silver and a certain quantity of lead per it ore. I allowed myself to differ from Mr. Ennor's views, knowing the must have either made a mistake in his statement, or that he doe know much about working silver ore. You published my letter in subsequent number, and to this Mr. Ennor again answered, on p. 546, contradictatively his former assertion. He now states that he intended to convey the idea tirely his former assertion. He now states that he intended to convey the idea tirely his former assertion. He now states that he intended to convey the idea tirely his former assertion. He now states that he intended to convey the idea to was said to be mixed with lead or other ores; consequently, if I understand that Mr. Ennor's knowledge of such matters has been derived from the reports and is of others, who know about as much of the extraction of silver from the ens a Ennor apparently seems to know. In my letter I stated plainly that I not only be but that I know, 46 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore would pay a handsome post, out lead, and I beg to add that I do not care if there is any or no lead in the ensure a favourable result. I stated that I was willing to buy such mines or extraction of the silver from the ensure a favourable result. I stated that I was willing to buy such mines or extraction of the silver from the ensure a favourable result. I stated that I was willing to buy such mines or extraction of the silver from the ensure a favourable result. I stated that I was willing to buy such mines or extraction that it was an extraction of the silver of the silver from the ensurement of the silver from the ensurement

MINING DIRECTORS WITHOUT MINING EXPERIENCE

MINING DIRECTORS WITHOUT MINING EXPERIENCE SIR,—Your Dublin correspondent, in last week's Journal, has under edly hit upon the great cause of non-success in Irish mining enterprise, in Lope his remarks will be of advantage to many besides Irish min companies, for, depend upon it, the same influences exist, and produce same results; hence the ruin of most of the English and Scotch in mining adventurers, and hence the disinclination of Cornish Practicals join in any undertaking in which the board of directors are selected wholly from a tlemen who have no mining knowledge, and who are placed in these positions slott, the extent of their outlay in the concern, their position is society, or their instens known men of business habits. Directing the workings and affairs of a mins is at known men of business habits. Directing the workings and affairs of a mins is a different affair from the management of a factory, a bank, a railroad, or a shipping fession as either of the above difficult engagements. Would carry the public have say if in a board of management of either of them, whose sole qualifications were that in a board of management of either of them, whose sole qualifications were that had been successful miners? No; they would cry, Ne suter ultra cryption. In names of the companies so constituted, and who seve not a single practical er them and the companies of the management, from a feer that the solution are included, are "Legion;" indeed, in most of them the endeavour appear in a knowledge and the management, from a feer that the should act from motives of aelf-aggrandisement, or from a vague (see that the quilt and the production of the mane of the companies so constituted, and who have not a single practical of immanes of the companies so constituted, and who have not a single practical of imminer included, are "Legion;" indeed, in most of them the endeavour appears exclude such parties from all participation in the management, from a fast it should act from motives of self-aggrandisement, or from a vague idea that they should act from motives of self-aggrandisement, or from a vague idea that they almost amounting to cunning, too frequently pervades their contains; they almost amounting to cunning, too frequently pervades their contains; they almost amounting to cunning, too frequently pervades their contains a second nearly. My desire is to see a proper fusion of interests, by which condition self-with the should be done. To the baneful inducences so well alluded to by the Dabline should be done. To the baneful inducences so well alluded to by the Dabline should be done. To the baneful inducences so well alluded to by the Dabline should be done. To the baneful inducences so well alluded to by the Dabline should be done. To the baneful inducences so well alluded to by the Dabline should be done. To the done should be done to their downfall; I know, too, that the mines themselves offer greater promises of advance, too, that the mines themselves offer greater promises of advance, too, that the mines themselves offer greater promises of advance, too, that is the strength of the st

in, many of the recent Scoten companies must end in rain, notwithstanding the initrinsically good.

One great fault in such boards of directors as herein described is their on one stone unturned, by getting a number of opinions; these are accordingly and, since seldom are two alike in detail of the value of the property of and, since seldom are two alike in detail of the value of the property of working, confusion enters their unpractised ideas, and disunion their consumanger, of course, endeavours to act so as to piesse; in doing so, he is certainly get she discharge, and another is estected, too frequently and a host of "testimonials," which said testimonials "An Old Hand" or the Man" would know to be worthless, and as easily procurable as written engine Man" would know to be worthless, and as easily procurable as written engine Man" would know to be worthless, and as easily procurable as written engine Man" would know to be thought of them and their funds, which he drains it who becomes the absolute master of thom and their funds, which is drains it loved it to an extent scarcely credible, being on or off the mine jast as he pictured in the property of the prop

ORIGIN Eaving no Originate world only

SEPT. 6,

m. We, in

e to Exhibit behald delight in the pun of Mr an carry with our internation of the internation of the many pear in pump or form many pear of the many, some ex

ers must be carefully eschewed. Irish capitalists must put their stands, assist, but not dictate, at the boards of control; when confidence the splendid mines of the country will have a fair chance of rival-realities. P. W.

ORIGINATOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

wing noticed for several weeks in your valuable Journal letters rights or of the Railway System," I, too, cannot help observing eld only profits by the inventions of the ingenious, and enjoys sees which are the fruits of his labour, without indulging a the obligations it lies under to the inventor, and without or the inventor, and without or the inventor, and without or the inventor of the research to rescue from obscurity the name or history of the research reliciones which are the fruits of his labour, without indulging a spot the obligations it lies under to the inventor, and without enter the obligations it lies under to the inventor, and without enter the property of the person is the person in the person in the person is the person in the person in the person in the person is the person in the person in the person in the person is the person in the person

CORNISH SLATES AT THE EXHIBITION.

CORNISH SLATES AT THE EXHIBITION.

Is We, in this county of "One and All," feel much flattered by the sums poured upon us in the Journal of August 23, by your face-is int not always well-informed, correspondent, Mr. Nicholas Ennor. Imposts to distinguish our Tintagel and Delabole slate formation as "Craish," and imputes it as a blunder to the Rev. Mr. Kinsman, and till the selfing a monograph on the stratified rocks of Cornwall emanate using of Mr. Ennor, so accurate in its determinations and so sound in principle say with it the conviction of the geological world, and to establish a "Cornish see" slutear amiable friend appears not to be aware that the term "Devonian" is susy with it the conviction of the geological world, and to establish a "Cornish see" slutear amiable friend appears not to be aware that the term "Devonian" is susy of the tillias of Cornwall and the schiefer of the Rhine provinces. Until, sets, some explorer can upset what those industrious tollers, the geologists, have explore an upset what those industrious tollers, the geologists, have explore a serious objection, herabouts, to a title derived from our neighbours with the serious objection, herabouts, to a title derived from our neighboursest; but we feel, it must be confessed, Mr. Editor, a little reluctance to be advist another sort which is also put down for Devonian. As "Indiaes," we are distinguished will be found to correspond); and we can hardly rest in our bads when we dishign confounded with that rough and red-faced just, the Old Red Sandstone. It is that, in the same letter, he makes an onslaught on a model of Hoinbush a with he states he did not understand. Why did he not pay his sixpence, and it is that, in the same letter, he makes an onslaught on a model of Hoinbush as with he states he did not understand. Why did he not pay his sixpence, and the surface and the surfac

THE SILVER MOUNTAIN UNITED MINES.

THE SILVER MOUNTAIN UNITED MINES.

in—At the request of the company, on Wednesday last I examined subground workings of these mines. In the stopes over the Blue in I fand a course of ore yielding fully I ton of good ore to the fathom; is pris for stoping this ground is 50s. per fathom, and the value of the spice of stoping this ground is 50s. per fathom, and the value of the spice of stoping this ground is 50s. per fathom, and the value of the spice of stoping this ground is very profitable, as every miner knows that if you have been subjected in the stope of the spice of the stoping the spice of the spice of

and which find the capital, and some do not; I am only answerable for the success fiew had do.

I have sever had anything to do with the financial department of any mine in against the sever had anything to do with the financial department of any mine in against the sever had anything to the practical workings only; and to be charged with want the second of the control of the several second of the several second of the several second of the several second of the second of t

had placed in my hands the prospectus of this scheme, in which the prospects are extraordinary, and I am much disposed to take the same view we on several occasions visited Wales, and know something of the distance of the mountain United Mine is situated, and, with your permission, put a few questions to the promoters though your valuable Journal, that lie may have correct information. If the Goginan Mines are the nearest this "Silver Mountain," to what position have the promoters removed Mine, Ty-Liwyd Mine, and the many others in the intermediate space of les, which have all been abandoned because they have never paid? All losses of the district have a bearing east and west, and this being so, can his men, included of mines on other lodes three miles to the north-east of silver Mountain, men, and Comprished he are not the Silver Mountain mine ? Frongoch is three miles men, and Comprished his at least seven miles to the south-east of Silver Mountain, was made to the first order. The silver Mountain was the still of the riches of Comprished his earlier and the Silver Mountain was more than the stilver Bank Mine, managed by Capt. M. Francis, and if it be so good as represented, where he made the still of the the silver Bank Mine, managed by Capt. M. Francis, and if it be so good as represented, as the same and the still sent same asked to give 8000f, for the mine and plant; the past history of the managed by Capt. M. Francis, and if it be so good as represented, as a silver being back to the time of the Romans, will show its value. The people has the summary of the same silver being divised on the same silver being divised on the same silver of the same silver of

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

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MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Miss, saled Pant-y-maw and Chwch-yr-arian, but better known in the neighborhood of the property of the pro

truthfully spoken; but does it speak much for the riches of this place or the adjoining mines? I wish to ask Capt. Painter when he inspected this mine? I will now take Capt. Charles Raw (son, I believe, of Capt. Raw, of Cwmystwith Mines); under date Aug. 9, he says—8! I have carefully inspected the Silver Mountain Mine. These grounds are situated between the Lisburne Mines, Goginan, and the Darrens, the former the best lead, and the latter the best silver-lead, mines in Cardiganshire. Now, why go away thus miles to find mines to fill up a report, when there are plenty nearer home? I do not wish to discountenance the working of the sett; but I do wish it to be represented fairly and truthfully to the public.—Aderystsvifa.

[Acting on the principle audi alteran partem, which has over prevailed in conducting the Journal, we give insertion to the preceding letters—leaving, as we should, Capt. Matthew Francis, to authenticate the statements he has made as to the value of the property he now recommends to the investing public.]

WHEAL UNITY, AND ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.

Sir.—As the acting committeeman of Wheal Unity Consols, my attention has been called to a paragraph in last Saturday's Journal, to the effect that "the new shaft sunk by the Unity adventurers has proved to be in Rosewarne Consols sett;" and as this statement has given much uneasiness to several of the distant sharcholders, I must be your permission to state that it is not frue. A valuable discovery has certainly been made in a new and shallow shaft at Wheal Unity (at a cost of about 50-l.), and it is also the fact that after it was made the agent's of Rosewarne Consols set up a claim to it; but the matter, at present, has gone no further, and there is no doubt, in my mind at least, that the shaft belongs to Unity. It is within the limits plainly described in our lease, and also in the body of the Rosewarne Consols lease, and the dispute has arisen in this way. In the original license of Wheal Unity, the southern boundary was from the corner of Coats's meadow to a house of one William Cornies, but in 1830 application was made for an extension of the southern ground, and a lease was granted extending the limits south to a line to be drawn from "John Harvey's House;" and in the plans made at that period the line was so drawn from Cornish's to Harvey's house, and on to Oats's Meadow. In the Rosewarne Consols Companies lease—made out subsequently, I be lieve, to Unity—their north boundary is also clearly defined as up to "John Harvey's" house; but is the plan the line is sait to be drawn to Cornish's House, the old boundary of Unity; and the only excuse for this that I can learn is, that Cornish's House was "represented" to the lords' agent as "John Harvey's," and the latter's name was erroneously written against at on the plan.

The new shaft in Unity is north of Harvey's House, and, therefore, in our right; but, taking the line to Cornish's House, it would just be out of our run (though under'ying into it). In this case we should have to sink another shaft further east, when we

WHEAL UNITY.

WHEAL UNITY.

Sig.,—There appears to be some dispute respecting the piece of ground where the Unity adventurers are sinking their new shaft. The Rosewarne Consols proprietors say it is their ground, the other party say the contrary. As a shareholder in Wheal Unity, I have made enquirles respecting it, and find that, according to the wording of the lease, the ground belongs to Wheal Unity sett, and this even the Rosewarne Consols adventurers admit. Wherein, then, consists the dispute? It is this: The lease says, a line is to be drawn from John Harvey's cottage to a certain point, and all within that line. Onsole party say that the person who drow up the lease made a mistake, and that the cottage he understood to be John Harvey's vas not John Harvey's, but some other person's, and that the line ought to be drawn from some other person's cottage, and not from John Harvey's. Now, if this should ever go before a Judge (which I cannot see the chance of), will be give his judgment according to the words of the lease, or will he throw the lease overboard altogether? The Rosewarne Consols adventurers must see the absurdity of the thing. If their man has made a mistake, they must light it out with him; we abide by the lease.

This unpleasantness will show to the adventurers in Unity the probable value of the plece of ground in dispute. The lode in the new shaft is, I am told, for the depth, everything that can be wished for, the appearances being very considerably better than they were in the Rosewarne Consols shaft at the same depth. People talk of the shares going to a very high price, and say that the great patience of the abneholders will now be rewarded. It is time, for in all conscience shares have been low enough lately. The lode is dippling very rapidly into the undisputed part of Wheal Unity sett, so that it would be very easy to sink another shaft, the ground being very soft and inexpensive to work.

A CAUTIOUS Man.

LEGITIMATE MINING-CROWAN CONSOLS.

LEGITIMATE MINING—CROWAN CONSOLS.

Sire,—I noticed in the Journal of last week letters respecting the re-working of two mines, under the name of the Crowan Consols Mining Company. The writer of one of them has endeavoured to show what can be done for legitimate mining, by drawing a parallel between the St. Just Mine and their management, and the mine above mentioned. Certainly the St. Just Mine has been a success, and goes far to prove, as your correspondent says, that it is possible for honest directors to carry out successfully their pledges made to the public, who were invited to join them, thus showing that mining, when conscientiously conducted, can be made productive of great gain, and to realise the most sanguine wishes of its supporters. I do not wish to recapitulate the prospectus of Crowan Consols, a copy of which was sent me a week back; but I can endorse all that has been said respecting this great and valuable sett, from my personal knowledge of the locality and what it has done, its geological position, the various circumstances connected with the property, and the knowledge that the affairs of the company will be presided over by men of sound business capabilisties, of practical skill and integrity of purpose. It would be hard, indeed, if this specialation does not stand a better chance of purpose. It would be hard, indeed, if this specialation does not stand a better chance of purpose. It would be hard, indeed, if this specialation does not stand a better chance of purpose. It would be compactly for seeing the difference between one venture fairly conducted and a questionable one, they go saway confirmed in their belief that all mining ventures are allkeapacity for seeing the difference between one venture fairly conducted and a questionable one, they go saway confirmed in their belief that all mining ventures are allkeapacity for seeing the difference between one venture fairly conducted and a questionable one, they go saway confirmed in their belief that all mining ventures are allkeapacity fo

WHEAL LUDCOTT, AND EAST CARN BREA.

WHEAL LUDCOTT, AND EAST CARN BREA.

Sin,—Having previously stated that all communications from me to the Mining Journal are accompanied with my real name and address, and having stated why I should continue to sign my letters "X.Y.Z.," I need not further notice the first part of a prominent advertisement in last week's Journal, needed "Wheal Ludcott, Advertisers, and "X.Y.Z." But with regard to the assertion of this advertiser, that he openly on the market offered to buy 380 Ludcotts at 10%, I never hinted that he had not done so, indeed, his previous advertisement to which I reierred, was an open offer. The glat of my remark was, that in the face of two advertisers offering together to buy 380 shares at 10% or 10% ahaves fell to 9% and 0%. This fact the advertiser does not deny, and his inslumnts and assertions simply call attention away from the fact, and do not explain it. If my former inference was not correct, the only other that seems possible is, that, for reasons best known to themselves, persons on the market preferred selling to other brokers at 0% rather than to the advertisers at 10%. Whether this were so or not, I venture to state that no broker of experience, who wished to invest in Ludcott, either for himself or clients, on the best terms, would con the market and openly offer to buy such a number of shares as 380; his course would rather be to quietly pick them up by twenties or fiftles. The firmness of the shares at the present time is no criterion whatever of the real merits of the mine, for if it be true that large numbers have been "beared," it is almost surprising that shares still keep at about 11, and have not advanced beyond. I hear, however, that a considerable price has been paid for the loan of the shares, which plainly shows the strong conviction of the borrowers that ere long a great fall will take place. As to the two reports, signed George Rowe and Thomas Fauli, I have rarely read reports so utterly worthess for any reliable purpose; the indefinite manner in which they are written

hesitate a moment as to which he should rely on.

East Carn Brea.—With regard to this mine, and what was said and done at the meeting, as reported in last week's Journal, I would observe that it is easy to ask only such questions, avoiding others, and to read such portions of a report only as to present maters in a very different light to that in which they would otherwise appear. For instance, the question as to when the mine would pay dividends was, for obvious reasons, not asked; as the reply would have contradicted the assertions made some time since. It appears that the profit on the two months was only 1302; and inpear. For instance, the question as to when the mine would pay dividends was, for obvious reasons, not asked; as the reply would have contradicted the assertions made some time fince. It appears that the profit on the two months was only 1301,; and instead of the balance being increased to 9004, as estimated by the Chairman at the previous meeting, it was only 4771. Again, the captain stated that during the last two months thy had discovered more ore than had been taken away; but as the latter amounted to only 27001, for the two months, the broker who complained of some people playing ducks and drakes with other persons' property, did not point out that the statement he put forth to the world some time since, that 50001, worth of ore were being laid open monthly, was either a great exaggeration, or else that the mine had greatly fallen off. This same gentieman affected surprise that the shares had fallen from 201, which he said the largest shareholders could not account for; adding, that the shares were as much worth 201, as ever: but this evaded the point whether the shares were were worth 201,; and it would have been more candid had he favoured the meeting with the opinion expressed by the very agent whom at one time he so much paraded—Mr. Salmon—and who, in the "Mining and Smelting Magastine" for August, page 106, thus explains the matter: —"The fall is due to the fact that shares were put to prices which the concern, although a most excellent young mine, never warranted. Equally was he unfortunate in his remarks, that any one might know "under-stoping" had no resality if it referred to a mine that was conducted in Mossrs. Thomas's office; for the Chairman replied that under-stoping was often the most economical mode of taking away the ore, opinions will, doublies, differ. In respect to this, and the general prospects of the mine, I enclose some remarks by Capt. Pascoe, who has inspected the mine several times for me, and who has never shown any bias against it, but rather the reverse; he stated, however, th

enter the Dividend List, is what I have never denied: but that at the present time it is worth anything like the price the shares are now selling for I most distinctly deny; and I again warn your readers against the risk of investing at such a price.

Sept. 4.

and I again warn your readers against the risk of investing at such a price.

Sept. 4.

East Carn Bera.—In reply to your enquiries with reference to this mine,
1.—The cutting the middle lode at the 60. It is probable they may cut this lode in
the time mentioned, and they may cut it good, but jodding from its character at the 60
the chances are very much against them. The lode is subject to bunches of ore, but
has not done much good for them yet.

2.—At the time I inspected the mine the 40 was driven 65 east of the cross-cut and
15 fathoms before the 50 end; that level (the 40) had not discovered any ore to value
for the last 15 or 14 fathoms, and they only value it now at 1 ton per fathom. This does
not spak very strongly for the 50. The 26 is the only one driven east of the crosscoures, in which they had a good lode for the first 9 or 10 fathoms. What the 40 and
onay do cast of the cross-course I cannot say, but my opinion is not favourable, in consequence of the change in the character of the ground, it being more hard and coarse.

3.—As to the 40 and 50, east of the cross-course, should these ends open poor to the
east shares must recede considerably.

4.—With respect to Captain Vivian's mention about the granite, he does not know at
what depth the lode will enter the granite, and everyone knows the granite is somewhere below; but when it will be reached is ye unknown.

5.—The cross-course does not heave the lode 6 feet in any place.

6.—The 60, west of the cross-cut from the engine-shaft, is 3 fathoms deeper than the
40 driven east from the western shaft, and the stoping referred to is the stoping below
the 40, and hauling up all the stuff, instead of taking stopes from the winze or driving
the level; but the end is poor, and so is the winze for the first 6 feet over the 50, and
likewise the bottom of the stope.

7.—The small place of ground mentioned by Mr. Batters is the 3 fathoms in height
them; but unless they find the lode good to the cast of the cross-course in the 40 and 50,
you will find what

them: but unless they find the lode good to the east of the cross-course in the 40 and 50, you will find what I told you in my last report to be very true. William Pascok.

Spris. NORTH DOWNS MINE.

Sin.—I was sorry to read in your last week's Notices to Correspondents that the great length of my letter on North Downs Mine precluded its insertion. I know your space its valuable, and for the future promise you to keep within reasonable bounds.

On Friday, Aug. 29, a general meeting of the adventurers in the above mines took place, at which I attended, and was much pleased with the report, and also with the straightforward, manly, and intelligent manner that the manager of the mine, Mr. F. Tryor, replied to every come as a single individual who, after hearing the report read, fait the least desire to dispose of his shares. I, of course, form my judgment from the congratulary remarks made, for, notwithstanding there was no dividend, a general feeling of satisfaction pervaded the meeting. Your readers know that I have for some months past been writing in favour of North Downs Mine, and it is with pride that I now refer them to the general report, and to the answers given by the manager to the questions put to him. Every statement made by me will be found to be correct. I have adhered strictly to facts, facts without the least ornament, for "truth's best ornament is naked-ness." What falsehoods have there not been stated about this mine: I Every evil rumour that could possibly be thought of was industriously citizen and a summer of the destructives destroy both their own and other men's happiness. Let them remember the old proverb—"Liars begin by imposing on others, but end by decelving themselves." I say "a shamod." for a moment's consideration ought to have told them better. Such destructives destroy both their own and other men's happiness. Let them remember the old proverb—"Liars begin by imposing on others, but end by decelving themselves."

I sypect they are now discovering the truth of the latter part

Meetings of Mining Companies.

EAST WHEAL MARTHA MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the com any, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, Mr. T. C. Shith in the chair.

pany, Crown-courl, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday,

Mr. G. Searin (managing director) read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted the report of the directors, together with reports from Capts. J. Carthew and Joseph Richards, as follows:—

The report of the directors stated that they hoped to make arrangements with Capt. Carthew (of St. Just United) for periodically visiting the mine, and they were fully assured the shareholders would cheerfully avail themselves of the valuable aid that gentleman could bring to bear upon the conduct of the company's works.

The report of Capt. J. Carthew stated that the took particular notice of the lode now working on, and found that the adit level is extended about 30 fms. east, on a large and kindly lode, 6 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is a rich copper gossan, such as he had not seen surpassed for many years, showing every indication of a valuable deposit of ore. He strongly recommended this lode to be energetically worked. The shaft sunk by the late company on this lode is 69 fms. from surface, or 50 fms. below the adit, and the water was drawn by flat-rode from the engine, which was on a lode some 120 fms. south, and Capt. Richards recommended for the lengths, which was on a lode some 120 fms. south, and Capt. Richards recommended sinking a new perpendicular shaft from the surface a few fathoms to the north of the present one, so as to make it 11 ft. long by 6 fm. level; he calculated it would cost about 20t. per fathom. With this plan Capt. Carthew by no means agreed, but most decidedly recommended rather to cut down the old shaft, while is 8ft. by 4 ft. (one end and one side), so as to make it 11 ft. long by 6 fm. wide—the whin end might be only 5 ft. wide. This would be done in one-third of the time, and for one-half the money, it would take to sink the new shaft, besides baving the opportunity of extending their levels both east and west every 10 or 12 fms. at the same time, and he had no doubt there would be good returns of copper ore to help to meet the cost lon

per share), 6120. A statement of recespes and anomerosments from August 18, 1001, to Sept. I, 1802, showed a balance of profit and loss (including preliminary expenses and costs of developing the property), 1512. Ils. 4d. There are in the hands of the directors 998 forfeited shares. The Chairman stated that the present was the first general meeting, called in conformity with the Articles of Association, to submit to the proprietors a statement of the company's proceedings, and to afford the directors an opportunity of rendering an account of their stewardship. During their first year of office they had been somewhat fettered by financial matters, and, consequently, the most they had been able to do at the mine was of an experimental character, which, however, he hoped would prove useful in future operations. The directors upon the present occasion were anxious to have the advice of the proprietors as to the mode of procedure to be adopted henceforth. The opinions of several practical men had been obtained for the guidance of the directors, and he was giad to be in a position to inform the meeting that each of those opinions was of an uniformly favourable character as to the prospective value of the company's property. Amongst others he might mention Capt. Carthew, who was an old experienced miner, and a most energetic man. Upon the points referred to in his report the board were desirous of baving some expression of opinion from the proprietors, and, therefore, with that view he would formally move the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Scratzman stated that the directors were quite disposed to follow the advise of the Carthana stated that the directors were quite disposed to follow the advise of the Carthana stated that the directors were quite disposed to follow the advise of

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that be, per share had been paid upon the ordinary shares.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the directors were quite disposed to follow the advise of Capt. Carthew; that was the object they had in view in asking the consent of the proprietors to the proposition put forth in their report.

Mr. Chunchille having seconded the proposition adopting the report and accounts, it was put and carried unanimonaly.

The CHAIRMAN said the next vesolution he had to propose was one relative to the suggestion made in the directors' report, that Capt. Carthew should be solicited to give the company a portion of his time—to act, indeed, as an inspecting agent; and with that view, he begged to submit a proposition to the effect that Capt. Carthew should be further consulted as to the future working of the mine, and engaged, if possible, to visit it and report thereon monthly, at such fair remuneration as the directors think equitable.

The SECRETARY said it had not been at present decided whether they would use water or steam power. If they could succeed in obtaining a grant to use the water, there was

sufficient power for all their requirements; but, failing that, they would have to erect a steam-engine, an estimate of the cost of which had been made by Capt. Carthew.

Mr. T. Sranoo thought it would be in every respect preferable for the directors to appoint as their inspecting agent a man intimately and practically acquainted with the general geoigrical character of the district in which had practically acquainted with the dependency of the had obtained his experience was not that in which East Martha was situated. Every district had its peculiar characteristics, which were known only to those who were practically connected with their development, and to take an agent from one mine, situated in one district, and expect him to be practically cognisant of the districtive which note that the mode of a course which could not but result in disappointment. In making these few remarks, he wished it to be fully understood that he made no aliusion whatever to Capt. Carthew, for he (Mr. Sparge) did not; but he laid it down as ageneral principle that a man familiar practically with the mineralogical character of the district in which any mine was situated was, under any circumstances, the best man to employ.

The Chainman said there was great truth in what had fallen from Mr. Spargo, but at the same time he did not know a man of more energy or more likely to answer the purpose of the company than Capt. Carthew.

Mr. Ghark thought the subject under discussion one which could be well settled by the directors. If the proprietors had confidence in the board—which he (Mr. Grant) knew they had—they might rest perfectly assured that the best would be done for the company's interests.

After some further discussion, it was unanimously agreed that the matter should be left in the hands of the board. The directors were re-elected, when the usual votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's office, Broad-street ags, on Aug. 29, Mr. Richard Hallett in the chair. ings, on Aug. 20,

Mr. Dussoon (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts for the four months ending June was then submitted, which showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 579i. 7s. 10d. The loss upon the four months' working was 1351. 10s. 1d.

The report of the manager (Capt. F. Pryor) was read, an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal.

showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 5791. 7s. 10d. The loss upon the four months' working was 1361. 10s. 1d.

The report of the manager (Capt. F. Pryor) was read, an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal.

The Chairman, having moved the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that their manager was present to afford any information or answer any equiry that shareholders might desire.

Capt. F. Pryor, in answer to questions from Mr. Halse, stated that the 60 had not turned out so well as the 50; but he could only say that neither himself nor any other man could have imagined that, after the lode had been driven over for 63 me., and after it had held down to within 6 ft. of the 69 fn. level, it would at that point have failen off; but, notwithstanding, he was decidedly of opinion that they would be in ore in the 60 in about a month from the present time. Indeed, he held in his hand a letter from an agent who had inspected the mine since he (Capt. Pryor) had written his report. That agent stated that the end in the 60 was worth 104, per fathom.

Mr. HALSE saked whether Capt. Pryor had any objection to name the agent referred to was Capt. Raynoids.

Mr. HALSE saked whether Capt. Pryor had any objection to name the agent referred to read the value of the 60, and 701, per fns.; it then fell off to 401; but it was at present valued at 551,—Capt. Payon said that was perfectly true, and he thought the lode would still further improve shortly. It was by no means an uncommon thing for these fluctuations to take place.

Mr. HALSE believed that in the 50 fm. level, west of King's, there was a good lode for many fathoms. He wished to know if there was any indication of the 60 west coming into ore 2—Capt. Payon said there appeared to be very good chances. Of coarse, he could not see the ground, but he fully believed a good course of ore would be met with in the 60 west, as woil as east, and he based his opinion upon the fact that further west there had been a good course of ore?—Capt. Payon said the

their favour.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the opinion of the manager as to the Peever Iode—whether he thought it likely it would become valuable?—Capt. Payon said it was originally worked by Mr. Williams, of Scorrier, and made very large profits, at a time when the was 301, per ton. He did not think it had been worked for about 60 years. From an old section, drawn for Mr. Williams, he (Capt. Pryor) was under the impression that the Wheal Peever would turn out to be as good a mine as the North Downs. At present, the water was kept by the neighbouring property, so that they had been able to secure the (Peever) shaft for 70 fns. from surface. In about a month they would reach the point where the section indicated the tin would be found. He had such an opinion of Wheal Peever that he would give 60001 for it, if the adventurers were disposed to part with it.

the point where the section indicated the tin would be found. He had such an opinion of Wheal Peever that he would give 6000l. for it, if the adventurers were disposed to part with it.

Mr. Harmson stated that it was the opinion of some people if a cross-cut were put out at the 60, the lode would be found at that level.—Capt. Phyor said that nothing could be gained by 'cross-cutting.

Mr. Halss said many parties had called attention to the fact that Bennett's shaft was not sinking on the course of the lode. Some people had an opinion that the lode had gone altogether.—Capt. Phyor said it was perfectly true that Bennett's shaft was at present being sunk in the country. At a depth of 40 fms. the lode passed out of the shaft; to have followed the lode they must have gone up 30 fms., and cut down the shaft; to have followed the lode they must have gone up 30 fms., and cut down the shaft for that depth, and even then they could only have followed one part of the lode, because the main part was going south. By their present operations, the main part of the lode would be cut in about two months. He was a great advocate for sinking on the course of the lodes; but, at the same time, when they could sink in the country for 31, per fathom, it would have been a loss of time and money to have cut down the shaft for 30 fms., just for the rere sake of following the least important part of the lode. With regard to Wheal Peever, he thought, from what he could judge from the section, that some portion of the tin ground would be reached in about a month. During the past four months the operations at Wheal Peever had cost about the loss shown in the accounts—namely, 1604.

Mr. Harss enquired the state of the machinery, and whether the managor thought any new machinery would be required?—Capt. Pavos asid he should think their present stem-engine would put them down as far as they could sink during the next seven years, and the drawing-engine would be equal to all requirements during that period.

Mr. Harssisses and the dealer of th

Capt. Pixton did not see any prospect of it at present, unless proprietors empowered him to leave the ore underground. He prided himself upon working mines upon as good a system as any adopted in Cornwall—he was never interfered with by the committee or secretary, and he never retarded one tutwork operation. Therefore, any complaint that had to be made he was present to answer it.

In reply to further questions, Capt. Paxon stated that he had reason to believe he should give a very good credit for tin before next meeting. With regard to Wheal Pevere, he was bound to state that if he bought that properly it would be for a gentleman once connected with Cornwall. If the last workers could make it remunerative when tin was 301, per ton, he thought there could be no doubt that, at any rate, the same results could be achieved with that at its present price. As to the accounts, every bill and item was charged up.

when tin was 30l, per ton, he thought there could be no doubt that, at any rate, the same results could be achieved with tin at its present price. As to the accounts, every bill and item was charged up.

The Chauthawa thought that the proprietors would be satisfied with the satisfactory manner in which the manager had replied to the very pertinent questions that had been pai, and considered that they would leave the meeting much better informed upon various points, and much better pleased with their property, than when they came. He (the Chairman) could not but think that their prospects were of an encouraging character. The report was then received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Pryor for the satisfactory and straightforward manner in which he had replied to the various questions.

Capt. Pavon having acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks, the usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday,

Mr. ARNOLD ROGERS in the chair.

A special meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, Mr. Arnold Rogers in the chair.

Mr. Saunders (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last general and special meetings were approved.

The Charman said the only business of the present meeting was to confirm the resolution passed at the last special meeting, the object of which was to raise 50001, either by the issue of shares or by the creation of debentures. He might state that it was the intention of the board to issue the shares at par, so as to make the capital of the company 30,0001. The prospects of the company, he considered, were never so good as at the present time, for they had now the bills of lading for 1500 tons of chrome, and the provises of 2000 tons more before Christmas. He need not inform the meeting that the provises of 2000 tons more before Christmas. He need not inform the meeting that the provises of 2000 tons more before Christmas. He need not inform the meeting that the provises of 2000 tons more before Christmas. He need not inform the meeting that the provises of 2000 tons more before Christmas. He need not inform the meeting that the provises of 1000 tons of chrome, and the some part of the compounds might be brought—and he spoke from his own chemical investigate—when the compounds might be brought—and he spoke from his own chemical investigate—when the chrome or expensive the compounds of the possibility brought into this country. Meanwhile, they (the Dan Mountain Company) laboured under great disadvantages from the prevailing depression of trade. Of course, it was impossible to say how long the rebellion in America would continue, but if it did continue much longer there could be no doubt cotton would be supplied from other parts of the world, and so employ all the chrome imported into this country. He thought he was not wrong when he said that the Baltimore chrome ore was not equal to the demand. As the Baltimore ore became poorer, and the Dun Mountain ore became ri

over a period of three or four years,—he believed after next month the bills would be considerably reduced. Their works had been so far completed as to enable them to bring down to the port of shipment 5000 tons of ore per annum. The purposes to which this material could be applied would be found altogether different to that at present calculated upon; for he could not think that its only purpose was for the production of gewgavs, such as ribbons, &c. There was no disinfectant known so powerful as the hypercloride of chromium, and he thought it could be cheaply employed as a disinfectant for the sewage of London, which at present cost 1,440,000, per annum. If it could be cheaply employed for that purpose, the supply of chroms would be very inadequate to the demand. But, under any circumstances, the prespects of the Dun Mountain Company were in every respect most satisfactory. He concluded by moving the confirmation of the special resolution passed at the last meeting, to the effect that the directors were authorised to raise additional funds, not exceeding 5000L, either by the issue of shares or debentures, thus making the capital of the company 80,000L.

The proposition being duly seconded, the resolution was unanimously confirmed.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for their continued personal attention to the interests of the company.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote, said that the board considered this one of the highest compliments that could be paid them by the proprietors, who had certainly displayed great patience for the anxiously-expected dividend, but he hoped and believed that the time was now not far distant when their most sanguine hopes would be more than realised.—The proceedings then terminated.

MINING IN THE WEST OF IRELAND—COUNTY CLARE. BURREN LEAD AND CALAMINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

This mine was started about five months since, by a London company, with offices in Gresham House. The shares not being well applied for, the directors and promoters determined to carry on the works themselves, so as to develope the mine, issuing, ratably amongst themselves, fully paid shares for the money advanced, and limiting the expenses to 60t, per month. On July I a meeting of the shareholders was called, and it was resolved,—"That, in consequence of the improvement in the mine, no further shares be issued without a special order from the board, and then only ratably to the present proprietors, for the purpose of working the mine." The lodes now discovered are five in number, as follows:—

"That, in consequence of the improvement in the mine, no further states to estimate without a special order from the board, and then only ratiably to the present proprietors, for the purpose of working the mine." The lodes now discovered are five in number, as follows:—

No. 1 rans through the sett for about a mile and two-thirds, and has been opened on by costean pits for more than a mile, and in every partical of great value has been found in large quantities. A shaft has been sunk on this lode about 9½ fms., through very productive ground. The lode is now more compact than it has been, and there is a very rich vein of lead ore in the bottom of the shaft: from the simple sinking of this shaft, which is 12 ft. long by 7 ft. wide, several tons of rich ore have been raised. An average sample of this ore has been assayed by Mr. John Longmaid, of Throgmorton-street, and produced 76 per cent. of lead and 29½ ozs. of sliver to the ton of ore. An adit is being driven to intersect the shaft, and is being made high and wide enough to admit a transway. By extending this adit north, after intersecting the shaft, many fathoms of backs will be obtained for upwards of a mile on this lode, which produces lead at surface for nearly the entire distance.

No. 2 lode is a few fathoms only to the east of, and runs parallel to, No. 1. This lode has also been tried by costeaning, and rich deposits of lead found close to surface. This lode will be worked at a very small expense by cross-cust from the adit.

No. 3, about the centre of this part of the sett, is a lode with a bearing of north by east, which intersects both No. 1 and No. 2. On this nothing has as yet been done.

No. 4, or Calamine lode, is in the south-east part of the sett, and has also a north-east bearing, parallel with No. 3. Caston pits have been such in different places for more than a mile on this lode. The lode, as thus opened on, is regular, containing large masses of lead ore, which have been laid open by means of surface cuttings. The amount of lead actually

These facts, in a comparatively new district, together with the recent successful operations of the Mining Company of Ireland, must tend to render Irish mining a favourite investment.

render Irish mining a favourite investment.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING. The Mining Share Market has been a little more active during the past wook, and a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted in several of the leading dividend mines, whilst the enquiries made for many of the favourite progressive mines have been well maintained. Luddours have been largely dealt in, and these shares have continued steady during the week. A great many of the unsettled claims have been amicably arranged, which has precluded the necessity of purchasing against the "bears." It is to be hoped that a more satisfactory position will be shortly arrived at, and the untoward effects of the late proceedings will be overcome, and the lesson so dearly bought prove salistary, and of permanent good.

It is to be hoped that a more satisfactory position will be shortly arrived at, and the untoward effects of the late proceedings will be overcome, and the lesson so dearly bought in the late of t

the shaft is down and the 90 extended east.

East Jane continues to look very well, the lode at the engine-shaft being of a very is romising character, whilst the western lode maintains its value. They have recently sold 35 tons of lead from the adit level, worth about 4502.——At Wheal Sicily they contained the point of intersection, but there is reason to expect these two lodes will form a junction a few fathoms deeper, who an important discovery is anticipated. There are other interesting and important points to come off, which have been more fully developed in the adjoining set of East Jane.

West Condumn for more thank of the state of the state

has been intersected by three cross-cuts. The 34 was the last driven, and the worth in both ends from 301, to 351, per fm.; the 64 west is valued at 381, per fa 54 fm. level ends are worth, with the rise in the back, 451, per fathem. All the mise; the copper lode below the adit is equal to 201, per fm., and the original part of the lode in the 130 has been intersected, and requires to be opened now part of the lode in the 130 has been intersected, and requires to be opened now at 801, per fm., or for length of the same 1201. The 115 is approaching this point at 901, per fm., or for length of the same 1201. The 115 is approaching this point wirting, advices have been received, stating that the copper lode in this point worth 151, per fm., and the adit end and back together were worth together list. —57. UNE WHEAL ALLEN'S reported to have further improved in the 30, eats.

At OLD WHEAL NETURE the surface operations are going on with judgm alactity, and active arrangements are being made for the stretches of the surface and other requisite buildings, whilst the shafts are being secured and permane larged, the still level cleared, and all that is necessary is being does for the major also workings, which this once-rich mine demands for the further development.

resources.

Wheal Prosper (Breage): The lode in the shaft continues to improve, as an and good work for tin. The 40 east is also looking well, and worth fail 20%, per in the winze in bottom of the 30 is being drained by the 40 end, and will be rainking as soon as practicable, where the lode is worth 30%, per fm. The cope (Porth-cue) in the 30 shows evidence of improvement, and at they are now appears the winze under the 20%, where they have a good course of ore, some valuable ground will be opened up.

Jauge 1.

the winze under the 20, where they have a good course of ore, some valuable ground will be opened up.

From Mr. Edward Cooke:—The market has recovered in a measure from its late depression, and a fair amount of business has been does in a mines, including North Roskear, Tineroft, East Caradon, East Roswars. Crofty, Wheal Ston, Wheal Grylls, and a few the considerable advance in the price of several of them, more alarly East Cara Brea, North Downs, Wheal Is South Caradon, Rosewarne Consols, East Grylls, Bryn Gwiog, and a few other and there has been considerable advance in the price of several of them, more a larly East Cara Brea, Wheal Ludoott, and North Crofty. This was quite said in my remarks a fortnight since, and there are still many mines that, ne does in my remarks a fortnight since, and there are still many mines that, ne does in the present price. This is no more than was remonst pacted, seeing that the late depression in their price was not on account of any off in their prospects. The late depression in the market, I any fearlessly, was suit of the most illegitimate means on the part of some of its members has whole experience has ever been resorted to. Witness the anonymous litten have week after week appeared in the columns of the Journal, which the Eart Brea, which forms the subject of comment. Now, would any impartial it said terest, or to protect the shareholders of mining property, by their effusions? Its Brea were sold on speculation for time on, no doubt in anticipation of the shareholders of mining property, by their effusions? Its Brea were sold on speculation for time on, no doubt in anticipation of the shareh and causing them, to sell out a trainous prices while the mining the share greatery mistaken the intended object. Shares both in Lucover and Eart Brea were sold on speculation for time on, no doubt in anticipation of the shareh and causing them, to sell out a trainous prices while the mining of the shareholders and, no doubt, the authors of the anonymous letters appearing, which had solf under an anonymous signature? The whole host of anonymous writer, to write the inspecting agents, cannot alter the position of the mine; the shasholder nothing to fear. A good dividend of 10s, per share will be declared early in 0e which will be followed quarterly by dividends of similar and, probably, men amounts. WHEAL UNION shares have advanced to 5½, being a rise of abod since last week. The CARADON UNITED share list will be closed in a short time, shares have been well taken up. There is severy prospect of this being a wri so full concern. The market at the close assumes a very firm appearance, with a supward tendency.

shares have been well taken up. There is every prospect of this being a very so ful concern. The market at the close assumes a very firm appearance, with a upward tendency.

From Mr. James Crofts:—The mining market exhibits a better and a selection might be made of shares which have advanced within the last ten from a low point from 10 to 40 per cent. There are other shares on the point of into a better position from the combined causes of the better tons of the market is into a better position from the combined causes of the better tons of the market in the lodes. Of these latter may be mentioned Touvands, from firm at 234 to 3, and likely to advance considerably. Norm Chortron 34 to 24 to 3, and likely to advance considerably. Norm Chortron 34 to 134, and the advance is from 3 to 334. East Caus Briza have, from 19, sit to 134, and are yet susceptible of a further rise, of which 10 may be the mark to 134, and are yet susceptible of a further rise, of which 10 may be the mark to 134, and are yet susceptible of a further rise, of which 10 may be the mark to 134, and are yet susceptible of a further rise, of which 10 may be the mark to 134, and are yet susceptible of a further rise, of which 10 may be the mark to 134, and are yet susceptible of a further rise, of which 10 may be the mark to 134, and and 134, and 134

a high position, and likely to become a first-rate concern; shares advanced to big.

From Mr. George Batters:—The market for Mining Shares the week has been entirely devoid of interest; the amount of business actual acted has been unimportant, nevertheless the tendency of prices has been town provement. The absence of the majority of the dealers, and the disneilable part of the speculative public to enter into large transactions at this seam of it has a good deal to do with the present inert state of the market, and the office have been considered the recent wild speculation in Lubcort continue to be felt in every circle where shares have hitherto found favour. There has been no important mine meahares have hitherto found favour. There has been no important mine meahares have hitherto found favour. There has been no important mine meahares have hitherto found favour. There has been no moderate demand: of the prevailing duline several companies have formed an exception to the rule of the prevailing duline in active demand at improved quotations. There has been a moderate demand: of intracticular short-dated paper. On the Stock Exchange the supply is in excess of mand, and short loans on Government Stock is obtainable to slimest any cannot be a supply to this country. in active demand at improved quotations. There has been a moderate demand count at the Bank, and the rates in the open market are under the Bank's minist printed and the short death of the Stock Exchange the supply is in excess of mand, and short loans on Government Stock is obtainable to almost any estimated about 1 per cent. The Continental Exchanges are less favourable to this county American, however, continues at a figure to attract speica and with the Australivals to importations are in excess of the heavy draftes on account of commitments, that the future of the Money Market points on account of commitments, that the future of the Money Market points to a continuance of crative case. Railway shares have been remarkably free from fluctuations; Green and the state of th

ME WALL

he West

, 1869

or 1862.

If the promise, independent of those now being developed, which bid fair mellinise, eve louts, in the very first rank of mines in Cornwall. Price of the limits, eve louts, in the very first rank of mines in Cornwall. Price of the limits, and the last at the flat-rod shaft, now worth I ton per fin. A lode has the flat-rod shaft, now worth I ton per fin. A lode has the state-rod shaft, now worth I ton per fin. A lode has the state-rod shaft, now worth 101 per shaft of the state of consecut, producing rich ore. [East Carroto shaft in the state of consecution of the state of th

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

ALLS.—This mine sold on Saturday last, Aug. 30, 23½ tons of by account, realising over 1800L. Fair profits will result from this sale.

OWNSS.—This mine, as it is being laid open, bids fair to be-est valuable than even originally expected. They have enormous quandal sid open, which would not pay at the old workings, but which will see mas the stamps are ready.

OCH CONSOLS.—The sale of the 25 tons of ore at Swansea.

has this week sent off a parcel of between 30 and 40 tons

LIVEN CONSOLS.—Knowing that you like to be informed of what is WIN CONSOLS.—Knowing that you like to be informed of what is a sum will be pleased to hear that near this place an old set, called Crowan is take has been closed for some forty years, is about to be re-worked with vigour bledmen capitalists. The men have already commenced operations, and I understance being taken up with spirit. The residents here express great is the results, and I should think with certainty, as they would have paid dress section, in those days when the standard was not near the price it is llow something about mining, and am glad to see enterprise well directed.— Simu: Crowan, Sept. 3.

BEREA (near Truro).—The report of the manager, Capt. John

the last bear hid before me, bearing date on Saturday hast, the monthly setting-is it now too hate to admit of its insertion in the Mining Journal of this week, the progressive improvement in the Various points of operation, I abjushed to send you another report from that intelligent miner, which will be myster his inspection next Saturday. It is pleasing to witness the steady ad-

age his impection next Saturday. It is pleasing to witness the steady ad-tin value of this new mine.

ROYD UNITED continues to open well; the fine champion lode is hernor United continues to open well; the fine champion lode is send 88 fet wide in the 40, no signs of the north wail; and this lode, from which imit respectable returns are made, is now gained in two other places above—the halful lim. levels; while the agent reports that he expects to gain the ore shortly slike shallow level, some fathons west of all the old workings at surface. In absent, about 28 fms. from surface, and quite 120 fms. east of the present yield of she was log intent the same lode. Thirty tons of lead ore were sampled on help was led on the 10th inst., the corresponding monthly cost being 1744. 15s. 9d. the MHEAL ALLEN.—The 20, east of Giesler's shaft, is improved Rau's first fine; lode 5 ft. wide.

FRUE KITTY (St. Agnes) is opening out wonderfully well, and from suggested may soon be in the Dividend List. The six different tutwork bargains there part are together worth 1121, per fathom, while the reserves are already with short 27,000. On the old part the tutwork bargains are together worth about in these such as the state of the control of the short.

MANN.—It must be gratifying to the shareholders to see the steady hade amount of ores returned, the sale on Saturday being 5 tons in excess of two one; and as the mine continues to improve a still further increase may be

—Progress here has been retarded by putting in new tram minum to the level. These are now nearly complete, after which the work will be much facilitated. They have just sold 35 tons of lead (computed) at 1 fm. They are now just beginning a second level, and everything is look

h West Beam Mining Company has recently purchased and taken NEAT BEAM MINING COMPANY has recently purchased and taken is sit, spore second be terms, the adjoining seth, hitherto called and worked under met abburton United Mines; this arrangement will, no doubt, save a fine is postry, which has hitherto been extravagantly managed, and which, not-make that it has yielded a large quantity of tin, with great regularity of pro-less that it has yielded. If the hitherto economical and judicious management was been sett may be taken as a guide, the combined setts have a prosperous less them. It sets them. It sets them is a guide, the combined setts have a prosperous distribution amongs which are the West Beam, Smith's Wood, and Bagtor Mines, that Mress have nicked managed which are the West Beam, Smith's Wood, and Bagtor Mines, that Mress.

arise, amongst which are the West Beam, Smith's Wood, and Bagtor Mines, in a miner-like manner.

MKE, in the parish of Camborne, is situated in the midst of its mines in England. The present company commenced working in Mad have erected excellent and very powerful englanes and menhinery, and with the midst of the mines of the mi

TAR CONSOLS.—This mine is improving, that the stope in back of the index particularly in the 65 fm. level.

AN CONSOLS.—The agent reports that the stope in back of the level is lengthlikely to improve. They are breaking some very good copper and lead ores
tar log shaft. Sanders's shaft is resumed, and something good expected.

They sold 25 tons of rich ore for the last two month, and will have a little

The lode in the adit end, east of shaft, is large, month, ng good and the base have may be found. The tributers in back of the said are greatly as the first part of the first part of the first part of the proprietary. A winze is now set is a fail pitch by six men, 12 ft. long, at 51. per fm., and 22. in 11. for tin; lode a first height of winze 201. per fm. Thin in the stone for Angust month was sold on the same Aug. 23, amounting to 691. 2s. 6d. This valuable property, equal in a geometric part of the considerable property, and the first part of these gentlemen who were well acquainted with the Old Godolphin and the same and the same first profits it gave to the adventurers. It is considered a fair manifes may be fairly expected when this mine is fully developed, which have been applied to the adventurer and the same have fairly expected when this mine is fully developed, which have been applied to the adventurer and the same have fairly expected when this mine is fully developed, which have been applied to the adventure and the same and the

as a state of the said of a water-wheel, having a never-failing stream of water water and the sett.

SETH ROSEAR is expected very soon to falfall the expectations of its state and the sett.

SETH ROSEAR is expected very soon to falfall the expectations of its state and the settlement of the settleme

deeper, and from present appearances a profitable lode will be laid open. It is situated in killas of the best description, and easy for sinking.

WHEAL SETON.—The 140 cast is still falling off; this end must now

Wheal Seton.—The 140 cast is still falling off; this end must now be under where the look failed in the level above.

Parkgwyn Tin Minnes.—Arrangements are being made to carry out the works at this mine with vigoar, by the erection of a powerful steam-engine for pumping and stamping, and an efficient dreasing plant, so that no time may be lost in bringing returns of tin into the market. The position of the mine is such as the practical miner would select, being about half a mile from the range of grantic hills, where the killas formation forms a junction, and in which the lodes are embedded. Running, parallel, within a space of about 8 fms.

The main lode is from 4 to 6 feet wide, containing tin throughout, all of which is good stamping work, and in a very short time after the erection of the stamps sufficient ore will be broken to supply from 24 to 30 heads of stamps working night and day. The undertaking has been pronounced of more than ordinary promise, and as an investment is considered one of the best of the district. Capt. Richards, of Redruth, and Capt. Pope, of Wheal Basset, have thoroughly inspected the property, and their opinions confirm the statements of other practical agents, as to the productiveness of the various lodes in the seit. The workings are only 15 fms. from surface, from which large quantities of tin have been sold. At this depth the operations will be carried on at a triding cost, and there is no doubt, under the able management of the directors, who are all men of business, and throughly qualified local agents, this mine will be carried on at a triding cost, and there is no doubt, under the able management of the directors, who are all men of business, and throughly qualified local agents,

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.

St. John del Rey.—Produce for 1st and 2d divisions, 20 days July, 27,179 oits., yield 7-1015 oits, per ton. Remittance, 90,441 oits.

The EAST del Rey Mining Company have received advices from their superintendent, Capt. William Treloar, dated Sabara, July 29, in which he informs the directors that he arrived at the mine or July 28, and anys:—"I am now in full possession of the property, and labourers are in abundance." The agents of the company at Rio, in a letter under date Aug. 7, confirm the foregoing intelligence, and add that Captain Treloar had set to work at once. Captain Treloar further states:—"The reception if met with as the representative of the East del Rey Company was most gratifying. On my way to this place, after leaving Morro Veiho, I was met by 30 or 40 of the most respectable gentiemen of this city on horseback, who had come out to meet me. As we neared the city we met a crowd of people on foot, who had come out to ere and wel-come my return. This of itself should be sufficient to convince the public how anxious the inhabitants of Sabara are for us to commence mining in the neighbourhood."

Santa Barrara AGold Mining Company.—By advices received from Capt. R. S. Bryant (per this mail), dated Pari, July 28, the directors are informed that he had drained the old workings three days previous to that date, and had found the lode from 12 to 15 feet wide, as has been represented; and adds—"I am very much pleased with the appearances, and should the produce be as good as represented, which there is every reason to believe, I have no doubt but that with a little patience and perseverance, when it is in a fair course of working, there is every probability of good dividends being paid." Capt. Bryant has now 59 free labourers employed on the estate, and apprehends no difficulty in obtaining any number that may be required.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-sixth half-yearly meeting of proprietors was held on Wednesday, at the ompany's offices, Cornhill—Mr. James Clay, M.P., in the chair.
Mr. W. J. Vian (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting.

ompany's offices, Cornhill—Mr. JAMES CLAY, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. W. J. Vian (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that the amount received for premiums of assurance on general accident policies during the half-year ending June 30 was 23,5921, 198, 6d., and for railway accident policies and tickets, 29611. 7s., together 28,5541. 6s. 6d., against 15,6341. 1ls. 10d. in the corresponding half-year of 1861. The aggregate number of tickets issued for railway accidents alone shows a slight failing off, the result not only of diminished railway travelling, but of the absence of those frequent and alarming accidents which characterised the winter of 1869-61. As a natural consequence, the lesser amount of business has been far the most profitable. The cash received on account of premiums during the half-year was 25,6691. 18s. 9d., and the interest on investments and the properties of the state of the properties, and 5001. For the replacement of preliminary expenses, a balance is brought down of 12,5121. 4s. 1td. By adding to this the outstanding balances from agents, forming the difference between the gross income and that actually received, the total sum of 15,3061. 12s. 8d., is carried forward, from which to pay the half-year's interest to the proprietors, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and to meet the risks on current policies. The compensation paid during the half-year was for nine fatal cases, 85001. 76 cases of personal injury, 10,33941. 1s. 3d. =17,2141. 1s. 3d.; of which five fatal cases, amounting to 37501, were admitted during the previous half-year's interest to the proprietors, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and to meet the risks on current policies. The compensation paid during the half-ye

hose practically acquainted with the feelings of intending insurers—viz., the most successful agents, on whose excritions the business of the company so largely depends—regard the change with approbation, as calculated to recommend itself to the public, and to increase the business of the office.

The CHAIRMAM having moved the adoption of the report, said that the statements it contained were, upon the whole, far from unsatisfactory. There had been some decrease in one class of insurers—those who insured purely against railway accidents, and especially in the issue of tickets for single and double journeys. They had always found that this class of insurers was most liable to be altered by a variety of circumstances,—of course, it must be affected by the greater or less amount of travelling. Railway travelling was peculiarly sensitive to anything like stagnation of business. Therefore, there had been during the last half-year, in spite of the extra numbers brought to and from London on account of the International Exhibition, a conceivable indisposition to travel. There was another cause which affected the number of journey tickets, and that was the frequency of the great accidents. During the preceding half-year there were, unfortunately, many very frightful accidents, but during the past six months they had been less frequent. That very naturally immediately affected the class of insurers to which he had alluded; for when a traveller took his railway ticket his mind naturally reverted to the accident that had recently taken place, and thereby he was induced to insure against the possible recurrence of the calamity. But when they considered the decreased number of tickets issued during the past six months, owing to the less frequency of accidents, a benefit was derived by the company, a larger neit returns upon the whole, it would be seen that the new insurers were filling up the gaps created by the non-renewal of oid insurances—indeed, their new insurers had been increased by 1500, which, looking at the fact t charge, in order to receive one-fourth of the ordinary compensation during the time they were only partially enabled to attend to their business. The addition it was proposed to make was 2s. per 100L, which was so small that he expected the greater part of the new insurers would avail themselves of this new form of insurance. But the directors felt that those who had insured in the company before, and who had insured without any legal certainty that they would receive partial compensation for partial injury, but considered that from usages they would receive such compensation, that it would be a hardship to refuse to renew their insurances except upon the new terms; therefore, the old insurers continued to insure upon the same terms as herefore. The last six months had, happily, not been so fertile in accidents as during the preceding six months; but it was a singular—indeed, aimost a mysterious—thing that the autumn appeared to be the senson for accidents. Those accidents had already commenced. They had all noticed the recent rightful accident upon the Midland line, and no doubt had, in addition to the sorrow which they all felt when they heard of anyaccident, some little misgivings as to the effect of that great accident upon the funds of the company. He hardly knew whether to call it a matter of congratuation or not, when he told the meeting that, although they had at present some 26 claims forslight accidents, he believed that, frightful as the damage of that great accident had been, the financial loss to this company would be covered by 100L. That was a matter of congratulation, but it was one of sorrow to see that the benefits from this company were still so little understood by the general public. In two trains containing 1000 passengers only 150 of them had taken the precaution to insure. But he was convinced that it was a mere matter of time for it to be come clear to everybody that this company did supply a general want: and he had never upplied a general want without being well paid for doing so. He,

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY,—The traffic receipts for the

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—Capt. John Warren writes on the 3d inst.—"Since my last report we have made a communication from the 25 to the level above, which will be of great advantage in taking away the tinstuff aiready discovered, as well as to assist us in all our underground operations. The lode in the rise is looking as well as ever, and I calculate breaking from this point alone during the present month 3 tons of tin."

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Sept. 2: We are driving by the side of the lode in the 130, east and west, and the 115 west. The stopes in the hat 15 west are yielding 4 tons of ore per fin. The lode in the 103 west is worth 4 tons per fathows. There is no alteration in the 90 west. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 4 tons per fan. We tutend taking down the lode in the different levels at the end of this week, and will state size and character in our next report.

BOSCUNDLE.—W. Vivian, Aug. 20: Since my report of July 26 we have driven the 26 m. level 7 ms. 2ft. east of Morcom's shaft, and cut through the lode, which is 2 feet wide, and contains a little black copper ore; although at present valueless, it looks promising. We are cutting out the lode in the side of the 14, west of Morcom's shaft; it is 6 ft. wide, containing a little tin. We have a pitch in the back of the 14 by four men, at 13s. 4d. in 11.

BRONFIGURE.—J. Lester, Sept. 3: Settings for September: The 27 to

alternation in the 90 west. The stopes in the back of this lawed are worth 4 tona per fin. We instend taking down the look in the different invest the each of this week, and will so the internation of the period of the period

. We. The lode is very very the tributers ore will be got to surface and estimates are surface resulting the stope.

Sopt. 3: This morning we have had a terrific flood, the most severe I have seen fire.

The mine and the tumpike-road were one sheet of water, and, of course, the ris full to surface. I think it will take us ten days to get the water in fork after

the weather clears up.

CRANE,—H. Skewis, Aug. 30: There is a little improvement in the 20 west, worth about 31, per fm. for copper. There is no improvement in any other part of the mine since my last recort.

about 31, per fm. for copper. There is no improvement in any other part of the mine since my last report.

CROOKHAVEN.—H. Thomas, Sept. 1: The engine-shaft is sinking with favourable results, notwithstanding an increase of water produced, no doubt, from strong branches of spar and mundle dropping from the north side of the shaft; I may mention here that not the slightest inconvenience will be experienced by the water, as in another week or ten days the new sinking-lift will be available for sinking the shaft to the 70; all that is required to make it complete is a 5-in. working-barrei, which I expect herefiths week, and as there is a large quantity of old iron metal on the mine perfectly useless, for which a fair price is offered, I would recommend to have it sold; by doing this your new work will be free of any extra expense, and a surplus left on hand. The 60 fm. level cross-cut is getting on well, in a nice white killas; the lay of the ground is the same as last reported. The men are working regular and steadily.

CROWLWM.—J. Roach, Sept. 3: We have not yet met with the lode, but still finding apsecimens of solld lead ore. We shall, I believe, at an early date be fortunate in finding the deposit from which the extraordinary stones or blocks of ore already found came from.

CHIDBEA.—P. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Sept. 4: We have not done anything in Walker's

Ing specimens of some sent with the extraordinary stones or blocks of ore already found came from.

CUDDRA.—F, Puckey, E. Dunstan, Sept. 4: We have not done anything in Walker's shaft during the past week, in consequence of a breakage in the lift, but we hope this will be all right again by to-morrow. In the 75 ceast we are still driving in the kills under the lode. In the stope behind this end the lode is large, and producing good work for the stamps. In the same lavel west we find the lode to be 3 feet wide, worth 20), per fm. for tin. In driving north from this level we think we are very near the north lode, as the ground is changing.

CWMBRANE.—Sept. 4: The new shaft will be completed to the 30 in three or four days. The stopes in back of the 30, on Tom's lode, will produce ½ to no f lead per fm. In the 10 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 8 cwis. of lead per fm., and from appearances I expect a further improvement shortly. In the rise in the back of this level, north of Flord's rise, will produce 7 cwis. of lead per fm. The stopes in back of this level, north of Flord's rise, will produce 1 ton per fm.; south of same rise, will produce ½ ton per fm. On the whole, the mine is looking very well. We delivered to Measra. Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co., Llanelly, on Friday, Aug. 29, 24 tons 9 cwis. 3 qrs. of lead, at 121. 4s. per ton.

DEEP LEVEL.—Sept. 4: The Lake shaft is looking very promising, and in sinking a little deeper I expect to be able to amounce a good improvement.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T Nell, Sept. 2: George and Charlotte: In the deep adit level east we have begun to take down the lode, and which so far as seen is very promising, and producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The excavation of the wheel-pit, also the casing and dividing the new shaft, progress favourably.—William and Mary: The lode in the engine-shaft has been taken down, and is about 4 ft. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm.—a fine-looking lode. In the 22 west the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 32 east the lode at present is poor. The other operations in the mine are without they were the looking to the state of t

the 22 cast the locs at present is poor.

Analysis on orbite.

DEVON NEW COFFER.—P. Hawke, Sept. 3: The component parts of the lode, to the cast of the cross-course in the 88, are in the highest degree indicative of the production of large quantities of copper ore. In consequence of the favourable dip of the ore ground from the 78 to the 88, and below this level, there will be no occasion to drive east in the 100 fm. level 15 fms, to meet with the productive ground, but by cross-cuting north from shaft, the productive ground can be reached; but, not withstanding such is the case, I consider it important that we should drive east in the 100 fm. level 15 fms. to intersect the cross-course with all speed, in order to communicate at the extreme point of the driving the 8s with the latter level; this can bedone by putting up a rise from the 100, or sinking a winze from the 8s, which will afford additional ventilation.

DEVON UNION.—Sept. 5: There is no change of importance in either of the bargains since last reported on.

to intersect the cross-course with all speed, in order to communicate at the extreme point of the driving the 88 with the latter level; this can be done by putting up a rise from the 100, or sinking a winze from the 88, which will afford additional ventilation. DEVON UNION.—Sept. 5: There is no change of importance in either of the bargins since last reported on.

DYFNGWM.—E. Davies, Sept. 2: The lode in the 16 east is fully 6 feet wide, and contains blende, copper, and excellent lead ore; it turns out a very productive lode, and in taking all down I expect it will produce upwards of 2 tons per fm. The end of the 32 is at present not so rich as it was, but has gone through a good bunch of ore the last 22 fms. The stopes in the 40 and 50 are turning out well, especially the latter; they give us 3 toms per fm. The stopes in the back of the 70 yield us 15 cwts. per fm. I shall alway on 30 additional miners this month, and shall now push on to raise an additional quantity of ore. Cyfartha level continues to be of daily interest. On Esgairgaled lode we are driving east on about 6 ft. in width, and all this part contains lead ore; it forms in solid blotches all through the lode; this lode is of such a masterly character, and so highly charged with all the secompaniments of ore, that it cannot fail in being productive. We are saving all the lode we now break, but it is so mixed up with, and so peculiarly spread over it, that I cannot at present estimate its produce; large stones, that are apparently veln siones only, when broken contain solid lumps of fine-grained ore. On the Dyfagwarn Delive lode we are driving in a contrary direction; my reason for driving westward is that I expect the cannier lode influences this as we drive west driving castward would be speculative, and is improving every fathom we drive, fully justifying the propriety of so doing in that direction. On the new lode there is nothing near the driving westward; so far as is driven the lode peopen productive, and is improving every fathom we drive, f

The supervising, and with now produce I tout of one per fathom. We have cut another I wilds, producing a tout of ore per fm. In the 26, driving east of the new shaft, the lode is the improving, and with more produced I not of ore per fm. In the new shaft, the lode is improving, and with more produced I not of ore per fm. In the new shaft, the lode is improving, and with more produced I not of ore per fm. In the stopes in the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode will yield form of ore per fm. In the stopes in the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode will yield form of ore per fm. In the stopes in the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode will yield form of one per fathom of the per fm. In the stopes in the 50, west of the cross-cut, the lode will yield form a doubt she cost of obtaining it, including holating, taking from whim-best, anywhite a doubt she cost of obtaining it, including holating, taking from whim-best, anywhite a contract of the cost of the cost of obtaining it, including holating, taking from whim-best, anywhite a cost of the cost of obtaining it, including holating, taking from whim-best, anywhite a first of the cost of the cost

duce 31/2 tons of ore per fm.
of the lode, the driving being
be taken down in a few days

last reported on.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS,—Sept. 4: The lode in John's shaft, sinking below the 82, is 1 foot wide, composed of spar and peach. The lode in the 70, east of John's shaft, is 10 inches wide, composed of spar, peach, and stones of copper ore. In the 34 east the lode is small and poor. In the adic level, west of new shaft, the lode is 20 inches wide, composed of peach and spar. The stope in bottom of the 22, east of John's shaft, is worth for tin about 71, per fathom. No lode or branch but in the cross-cut driving south

10 - Another States, composed of spar, peach, and stomes of copper ore. In the 5s cast the local composed of peach and spar. The state of the state

shaft, at the deep adit level. We are making all the progress we possible to put the flat-roots to fork the water below the 40, on New Brigan lode. Nothing else new to report.

GREAT RETALLACK.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Sept. 2: In the 53 cast we have soft ground, with branches of mundic and some copper and lead in them. We are opening north on some branches of the Fern lode at this level, made up of spar, white fron, and spots of lead. The lode in the shaft is more vught, and contains spots of copper and lead. GREAT SOUTH TOLIGUS.—J. Daw, Sept. 3: The lode in Lyle's shaft is 8 ft. wide, worth 601, per fin. for thi, and the other parts much the same as reported last week.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—W. Richards, Sept. 4: The lode in the stope in the SQ, east of winze, continues to produce good work for the dressing-floors, and promising improvement. The lode in Hobler's shaft is 4½ feet wide, and I have pleasure in informing you that a good improvement has taken place in the general character of the lode in the past week. It is composed of more friable quartz, flookan, and congenial capel, with an increase of mundic and yellow copper ore; and if it goes on to improve in the next 2 fathoms as it has in the past week, we shall have a good crey lode to begin with in the 50, which point we expect to reach by the end of the current month. I have not seen the prospects so cheering at any time as at the present moment. GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Hampfon, John Jenkin, Sept. 1: We have out through the tin lode at the 10, which is fully 4 ft. big; the underlie and the north wall are just the same as before—both very good. The lode is tinny, but having cut through the same as before—both very good. The lode is inny, but having cut through the same as before—both very good. The lode is inny, but having cut through the same as before—both very good. The lode is inny, but having cut through it exactly in the junction of both the lodes we cannot say much about it, but after we have opened on it by driving east and west, which we are now goin

and prian. The water is boiling up from the lode in bottom of the cross-cut, and ali above is completely drained. We are pushing on the cross-cut at Hill Brothers shaft, which is a little wet.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—T. Trelease, E. Richards, J. Petherick, R. Glies W. Trelease, Sept. 2: There has been no lode taken down in Harvey's engine-shaft for the past week; we have commenced to do so to-day, and will give you particulars of same in off next report. The lode in the 120, west of Offord's shaft, is still small and unproductive. The lode in the 120, driving east of said shaft, is worth 401, per fathom. The lode in Hodge's winze, sinking below the 100, is worth quite 401, per fathom. The lode in this level, driving west of Wasley's winze, is worth 181, per fm. The lode in the end driving cast of said winze is worth 182, per fm. The lode in the 100, driving east of said winze, sinking below the 100, is worth quite, is worth 184, per fathom. The lode in the end driving east of said winze is worth 84, per fathom. The lode in the end driving east of said winze is worth 184, per fathom. The lode in the end driving east of said winze is worth 184, per fathom. The lode in the end driving east of said winze is worth 184, per fathom. The lode in the end driving east of said winze is worth 184, per fathom. The lode in the end driving east of said winze is worth 184, per fathom. The lode in the 100, driving said line when the said of the said winze is worth 184. per fathom. The lode in the 100 and 184 said lines when the said of the sai

shath are now communicated to the 60. John's shaft is also cleared to the 30. We have put down the main rods in Hunter's shaft to the deep adit level. The lode in the 50 fm. level, driving west of said shaft, is without change since last reported. Nothing 50 fm. level, driving west of said shaft, is without change since last reported. Nothing 50 fm. level, driving west of said shaft, is without change since last reported. Nothing 50 fm. level, golden. We shall drive shaft, the speciance kindly and promising: ground continues jnut as when last reported 50 on; we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 65 on; we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 65 on; we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 65 on; we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 65 on; we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 65 on; we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 65 on; we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so. The 65 on; we have not reached the lode as yet, but we are daily expecting to do so as a long and is now producing fine stones of ore. The four men from the 50 cross-cut have for a sate for several fathoms just below the 65; this, however, has now been completed, and the men resumed their former work. In the 65 yard cross-cut, so not have a several days past been engaged in repairing the whim-shaft, which was in a very bad gistate for several fathom just he had been as a several days past been engaged in repairing the whim-shaft, which we have a several days past been engaged in repairing the whim-shaft, which we have a several days past to past to several days past to past to several days past to p

KELLY BEAY.—S. James, Aug. 30: There is no change to nestes in this mine at the past week. We shall sample in a few days about 150 tons of one a years of the past week. We shall sample in a few days about 150 tons of one a years of the will to of a moderate quality. The machinery is in good of the years of the composed of past of the years of the composed of past of the years of ye

boundary, is in a lode 8 it. wide, yielding 12 cwts. of lead ore per fin. The rise ov 10, north of boundary 30 fms., is holed to the roadway level above, which has well tinted that part of the mine. The dressing, &c., with all other things here, a going on regularly.

NEW SHEPHERD SILVER-LEAD.—S. Mitchell, Aug. 5: This mine is situat the parish of Perranzabulce, in the county of Cornwall, and bounded on the cut wheal Anna, Old Shepherd, East Wheal Rose, and Cargoli Mines, south by Chiverton, and north by Budnick Consols, Wheal Hope, and Goonhawen Mines, mine was worked about 10 years since tor lead and blende, and the deepest point wis 30 fms., and the levels extended about 60 fms.; but, notwithstanding this liworking, 7000.4 worth of ore was sold. The lode in the bottom level appear altering from blende to lead, and it is said that the 10 end, east of the engine-shall turn out 10 cwts. of lead to the fm,, and several pitches would let at 18, pet to jack (blende). These lodes are parallel with West Chiverton, and the indication are fully as well as in West Chiverton, when that mine was at the depth that the the present time. One call only was made for this mine, which was for the erea an engine, and from the returns of the last month the mine worked. A few weeks perious mine shutting up it was inspected by Capt. Mines, of Carn Brea, who reported favourably, and was confident, if it continued to work, that there was no doubt mine making a good and lasting concern. If you intend forking the mine level commend the serection of a 40-in. cylinder-engine, with 10-in. lifts, and I have not but that the mine could be drained, and tributers at work in three months afte commendement, when you will be soon in a position to return from 50 to 100 to the commender of the reception of an engine, as before mentioned; and also as in the bottom, you will find very convenient. I calculate the erections on the mine be found, for the benefit of the company who are about to work, worth 300. It say, in conclusion, that parties who do

state, worth 3 owts, of lead per fm. In the 15 fm. level north no lone measured down during the past week; it has been cut into in the end, and as far as seen it to be very good.

NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian, R. Angove, F. Hosking, Sapt. 2: Western Di NORTH ROSKEAR.—J. Vivian, R. Angove, F. Hosking, Sapt. 2: Western Di North Rosking, and worth risker over a principally of spar, with occasional stones of copper ors. In the 184 was principally of spar, with occasional stones of copper ors. In the 184 was that he within 3 fms. of Pearce's shaft, it is about 3½ ft. wide, and worth risker over did, worth 361, per fm. In the 174, west of Pearce's, it is about 1½ ft. wides, and producing saving work for tin and copper ore. In the 164, west of the and producing saving work for tin and copper ore. In the 164, west of the same shaft, the lode is a freezen small and poor. In the 182, continuing west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and at present unproductive. In the 140, west of Pearce's, the lode is a same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and producing stone same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and producing stone same shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and producing stone same pretty much mundle. The tribute department is a little improved since last repretty much mundle. The tribute department is a little improved since last repretty much mundle. The tribute department is a little improved since last repretty much mundle. The tribute department is a little improved since last very long-with single blow the 130, a little before the last of the lode was an winze sinking below the 130, a little before the last of years, were also the last of the lode was an order of the lode the lode that we are carrying is 7 ft. wide, worth 23, per lode, the part of the lode was an order of the lode the lode that we are carrying is 7 ft. wide, worth 23, per lode, the part of the lode was an order of the lode was and

water met with in the 140, some years since. Our raisingle of the are just inerfor some time past, but, in consequence of the dry weather, the water has been size
the stamping-mills; therefore, our returns will not be equal to the raisings.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, Sept. 4: We have taken down the
lode in the 42 end, west of the trial-shaft and west of Bennet's wines, where the
is 2 ft. wide, yielding saving work for tin. The ground in the cross-cats ariving a
and south is not so easy for progress. All other parts much larding advine,
NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, Sept. 4: We have succeeded in lifting up the 46-ft. w.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, Sept. 4: We have succeeded in lifting up the 46-ft. w.

Season of the year will soon come when we may expect a full supply of waits
season of the year will soon come when we may expect a full supply of waits
season of the year will soon come when we may expect a full supply of waits
wheel to drain the mine, and this being done we shall at cone resume underground
are of the most promising character. I fully believe that the shareholders will be
are of the most promising character. I fully believe that the shareholders will be
warded for their persevering outlay, if the mine is properly developed.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. They are the shareholders will be
recommended to the state of the shareholders will be
to deast is worth 51, per fm. for the length carried, 15 ft.; the sinking very good
of shaft is worth 52, per fm. The 100 east is producing good stones of in. The
100 west is worth 54, per fm. The 80 cast is poor. The 55 cast is poor. Cobbet's;
west is worth 64, per fm. The 80 cast is poor. The 55 cast is poor. Obbet's;
west is worth 64 over the over the shareholder of the shareholders
of worth 71, per fm. The 60 west is worth 71, per fm. The 100 east is
producing good stones of in. The
100 west is worth 74, per fm. The 60 west is worth 74, per fm. The 75 ower of the shareholders
west is worth 64 over its poor.—Spannon: The clearing of all level is not quite own
in the next l

during the past week, worth at present 221, per m. In coals in a change to notice.

PROSEER UNITED.—W. H. Martin, W. Millett, Sept. 4: Louis's engine-had such 5 fathems below the 50; the lode is 5 feet wide, and worth for tin mit or such 5 fathem. In the 60, west of Louisa's shaft, the character of from 401, to 451, per fathom. In the 50, west of Louisa's shaft, the character of 154, to 184, per fathom for rorth end is worth 101, per fathom, and the south out of 154, to 154, per fathom for the and copper. In the 50, east of Hill's shaft, the lofe of

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Some problems of the problems

as have nothing new to report, more than that the lode is equally as good as atterered on.

GET VEIN.—E. Burn, Sept. 3: The engine-shaft is down the required depth grant of the state of t

at my assistance or it, and I have no reason to doubt that the mine will prove imad profitable one to all the adventurers.

BIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Sept. 4: In Stancombe's cross-cut south, at well the engine-shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In Dunn's stopes, the side the 40, on the north part of the main lode, the lode is worth 1½ ton of h. In the 40, seat of Rowe's cross-cut, not he north part of the main lode, the lotter shaft, the ground is favourable for driving. In Stanton's flee lack of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth I ton at the sake of the 40, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is worth I ton of ore per fine. In Jonkins's rise, on the field main lode, the lode is worth I ton of ore per fine. In Jonkins's rise, on the field main lode, the lode is worth I ton of ore per fine. In Jonkins's rise, in the 30, west of the engine-shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding saring work. In the 30, west of the engine-shaft, on the main lode, the lode is 14 for wide, yielding fine constonally. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. Other hand the same for progress as when last reported, and was reward the same price (181. per fin.) It will require a month from this time test the foor of spar referred to in previous reports, and until that time the

naft. 3: Youren's Lode: Michell's sumpmen are still 140. In the 130 west this lode is 20 in. wide, com-od stones of copper ore—a kindly lode. In the 120 ogether are 2 ft. wide, consisting of quarts, mundie, when the 140. In the 130 west this lode is 90 in, wide, completed or some of copper ore—a kindly lode. In the 190 are the above-namely lode of the 100 west is 18 in, wide, consisting of quartz, mundle, and good sense of copper ore—a kindly lode. In the 100 west is 18 in, wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fin. The lode in the 110 west is 18 in, wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fin. The lode in the 110 west we are driving on a north branch, which is a superance, now worth 6½ per fin. The lode in the wine sinking a superance, now worth 6½ per fin. The lode in 18 in, wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fin. In the 100 west we are driving we expose to community is a superance of the sum of

ngs. m down the where the is driving as as last report the 40-ft. where the is a last report and the individual and in

THE MINING JOURNAL.

On the Surface: Three men are working the steam—engine and stamps, two men watching and exclains some good work for thi; worth 201, per fashcom—Moor shart of Hosting's shaft, the load is 8 feet which, worth from 234, to go and the stamps, one man working steam—whim, five carpeniers, five the So change fair in the winns staking below the 80 the lode is 6 feet which, worth 15f. per the No change fair the part was a state place of a fair in the state of the stamps, one man working the steam and horse-whins, the No change in the 40 areas, and 15 feet which, worth 15f. per the No change in the 40 areas, and 15 feet which, worth 15f. per the No change in the 40 alone hast report.

One, Ridge, Agr. 29. Thirregus Engine-shaft. In the 12 west the contract of the stamps, and the state of the stamps, one man of the state of the stamps, and the state of the state of the stamps, and the state of the state of the state of the stamps, and the state of the state of

Timeroft Lode: In the 142, diviring aust of Tyrife sengine-hant, the lode will yield fully ported on. Now that we have got the steam-white in good working order, and Dunkin's lode better ventilated. I should think we ought to increase our returns of the allitic, and in all probability sell from 25 to 30 tons per month. Our copper sales will not know that the steam of the control of the control

lode; it is 1 foot wide, the character of which is not at all changed, yielding fair quality work for tin: the end is still in the elvans. Fair progress is being made in driving the deep adit cross-cut south of boundary shaft, and if the ground continues as at present the north iode will be intersected in a month from this time, when, so doubt, the returns will be considerably increased, and good profits realised. The men are preparing the work at surface for sampling on Saturday next, and hope to get a good quantity. You shall hear from me again to-morrow.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, Sept. 4: In consequence of the 65 end, east of Daukes's shaft, being so very wet, and going through several floors of spar, the progress during the week has been slow, consequently there is but little alteration in the great or value of the lode since last reported, being about 6 inches wide, composed of capel, quartz, and peach, carrying a little tin, but not sufficient to value as yet; but as the water is flowing very fast from the lode, and a good lode in the tributers' bottoms of two lode in the 65 shots, just over the end, we cannot but expect a large and productive lode in the 65 shots, just over the end, we cannot but expect a large and productive lode in the 65 shots, just over the end, we cannot but expect a large and productive lode in the 65 shots, just over the end, we cannot but expect a large and productive lode in the 65 shots, just over the end, we cannot but expect a large and productive lode in the 65 shots, just over the end, we cannot but expect a large and productive lode in the 65 shots, it is to be over a series of the copper over from this pitch, besides the tinsturf, this month. The lode in the 45 end, east of same shaft, is 10 inches wide, composed of apple and quartz, containing the of low produce. The other pitches are without alteration during the past week. We shall sell next week about 2 tons of tin, and 1 hope to have a small parcel of copper ore for sale shortly.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Wim. Richards,

same as in the past three months; but we shall require about 60, worth of air-pipes to ensure good ventilation as we get off the shaft. The machinery is in good condition, and working well.

WEST WHEAL TOLOUS,—Sept. 4: We have not taken down the lode since last report, but shall do so against Saturday next, our setting-day, when a full report will be sent.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. D. Osborn, Aug. 29: The 58, west of Charles's shaft, by six men, at 71, per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth 9, per fathom. The stope above the 58, west of Charles's shaft, by six men, at 74, per fm.; lode worth 61. per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 48, west of Cater's shaft, by two men, at 21, 102, per fm.; lode worth 50. per fathom. The 48, east of Cater's shaft, by four men, at 41. 152, per fm.; lode 9 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The winze sinking below the 48, west of Charles's shaft, by four men, at 71. per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, worth 51. per fathom. The 28 cross-cut, north of the main lode, by six men, at 54. per fm.

WHEAL AGAR.—WH. Roberts, Sept. 3: The cross-cut at the 100 is progressing favourably. In the 90 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore; in the same level west the lode is small. In the 80 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 70 west has passed through the cross-course, where 1 believe we shall have to drive south to meet with the lode. In the 60 fm. level west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 70 west has passed through the cross-course, where 1 believe we shall have to drive south to meet with the lode. In the 60 fm. level west the lode in 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, the following the cross-course, where 1 believe we shall have to drive south to meet with the lode. In the 60 fm. level west the lode in 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore; worth of the latter 1 ton per fathom. The lode in Dormer's rise, in back of the 40 week, is 4 feet wide, consisting of spar, mundic, and, and the many rise and at

worth 1½ ton per fm. The stope above the 30 west, to four men, at 11. per fm.; lode worth from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. The 80 west, to four men, at 61. 10s. per fm.; lode worth from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. The 80 west, to four men, at 61. 10s. per fm.; lode worth 1 no per fm. The rise above the 80, on the new lode, to four men, at 61. per fm.; this we are expecting to hole next week. The 80 east, on the new lode, to six men, at 121, per fm., which is producing some good work for tin, and improving. On the whole, we think the prospects of this mine are improving.

— G. H. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Sept. 4: We have a very kindly lode in the 110 west, worth 1½ ton to the fm., and all the other places continue much the same as stated in ur Saturday's report.

WHEAL GRYLIS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Sept. 4: Fisher's Lode: It being survey-day to-morrow, there has not been a sufficient quantity of the lode taken to give you a report this week. The flat-rod shaft is down to the 30, shaft cased and divided to that depth, and the men commenced cross-cutting south towards the lode.—Georgia Lode: The engine-shaft is down to the 30, shaft the lode is still producing good stones of copper ore.

depth, and the men commenced cross-cutting south towards the lode.—Georgia Lode: The engine-shaft is down 9 fms. 2 feet 6 in. below the adit level: the lode is still producing good stones of copper ore.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Aug. 30: In the 130 there is no change to notice in the appearance of the lode. I have taken this pare of men to drive a cross-cut north from the 115 cast end. The lode in the 16 end is of the same appearance as for some time past. The lode in the 160 winze still continues to produce 2 tons of tin per fathom for length of winze, 8 ft. The lode in bottom of the adit, at Alexander's shaft, is mortowing, and now worth 82, per fm. The lode in the adit end, east of Alexander's shaft, is improving, and now worth 82, per fm. The tespes above. this level are worth 102, per fm. Nothing new in the north cross-cuts at the adit level, WHEAL KITTY (8t. Agnes).—E. Pryor, sen., S. Davey, Aug. 30: Engine-shaft: There has been no lode taken down in the 100, the 90, and the 82, east of this shaft, sine our last report.—Holgate's Shaft: The lode in the 65, west of this shaft, is worth 102, per fm.—Pryor's Lode: The lode in the 84, east of cross-cut; and the level west of cross-cut; 121, per fm. The lode in the rise in back of this level is worth 151, per fm. This rise is progressing favourably, and will, we hope, be communicated to the level above in about six or seven weeks from this time, and lay open a profitable piece of ground. The lode in the 44, east of the cross-cut, is not so good as when last reported, being at this time disordered by a gossan. In this level, west of cross-cut, the lode continues to be worth full 351, per fm. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, the lode continues to be worth full 351, per fm. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, the lode continues to be worth full 351, per fm. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, the lode continues to be worth full 351, per fm. The lode in the 34 and the level and cross-cut, the lode continues to be worth full 351, per fm.

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per fin. : this end is not yet out of the influence of the cross-course. The lode in this level, west of cross-cat, is improved, and now worth 201, per fin. The 24 fin. level is cleared 30 fins. west of shaft, and we have about 15 fins. further to clear to reach the end; we find the new of shaft, and we have about 15 fins. further to clear to reach the end; we find the new of shaft, and we have about 15 fins. further to clear to reach the end; we find the new of the comments the driving of a cross-cut. Our prospects continue to look well, and there is only a little for the required to open up a good and profitable mine.

Kitzy (St. Lines) this day. The several lavels west of floigate's shaft, on Wheal Kitzy lode, are extended over 100 fathous, and for several fathous nearing this point no lode to wear of the lode in the 8tt. Agned district) have driven cross-cuts south from this point at the different levels, and intersected a good lode of thin there levels—vis. the 54, 44, and 35 fm. levels; this lode, I am persuaded (for the present), is a continuation of Wheal Kitzy and indeed. Clearly examining the beaves brings me to this conclusion; but, be it as it may prove, it is all whole ground to the surface, so that Wheal Kitzy is a new and good looking mine, and a set investment. In the 54, went of Holgate's shaft, the first cross-cut was driven to this new part at about 129 fms. west of said shaft, and the length of cross-cut was driven to this pew part at about 129 fms. west of said shaft, and the length of cross-cut was driven to this pew part at about 129 fms. west of said shaft, and the length of cross-cut was driven to this pew part at about 129 fms. the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, worth from 181, to 201, per fathom for tin. This level; west of cross-cut, is extended 21 fms.; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, worth 121, per fathom for tin. There is a rise in the back of this level up from 9 to 10 fathoms, which will be communicated to the level above, and will thoroughly ventilate these l

Russoe Lode: At Bolino's shat, sinking server with the 140 and 110 cross-cuts as fast as the nature of the ground will admit.—South Russoe Lode: At the boundary shaft, sinking below the adit, the lode is 12 in. wide, containing tin.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Androws, Aug. 30: The sinking of Cremorne engine-shaft below the 35 is going on very satisfactorily. The 35 fm. level cross-cut end is very wet, showing indications of being near No. 4 lode, which we are expecting to ut daily. There is no change to notice in the 16 cross-cut end, driving south of No. 5 lode, at Cremorne shaft. The ground in the 25 cross-cut end, driving south of No. 5 lode, at Cremorne shaft. The ground in the 25 cross-cut end, driving south of Carter's shaft, is tery hard, and the progress in driving consequently is slow. In the past week we have had very good stones of rich tinstuff from the drivage of the 15, driving east of Carter's shaft, on the course of No. 3 lode, but to-day the lode does not appear as good, though very kindly indeed. We have cleared out the sink in bottom of the adit level, on No. 3 lode, but to-day the lode does not appear as good, though very kindly indeed. We have cleared out the sink in bottom of the adit level, on No. 3 lode, but to-day the lode does not appear as good, though very kindly indeed. We have cleared out the sink in bottom of the wild is level, on No. 3 lode, but to-day the lode here for a few days, until we have put a stope over the bottom of it.

WHEAL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, Sept. 4: The engine-shaft, sinking below the 40, is progressing favourably, the lode is 1½ to 2 feet wide—good work for in, which bids lair to open out an excellent place of mineral ground. All other operations throughout the mine are without change to notice.

WHEAL SIGLEY.—T. Rodge, Sept. 4: In the adit south, on the east lode, we have cut an east and west lode, which is from 6 to 8 in. wide, composed of soft spar, mundle, principally spar.

Intend to drive east a fathom or two to prove this lode, and also in search of the

Thus ground the se, which will ventual the part of the mine, and open good rebuilt ground. WHEAL UNION.—Thos. Glanville, Sept. 3: In the flat-rod shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin, and about 1 ton of copper ore per fin. for length of shaft—12 ft. In the 18 east the lode is 9 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore. WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Raynolds, Sept. 2: In the 50 south, on east side of great cross-course, we have some spar, with good spots of copper in it; we are making good progress, and expect to cut the Clowance cannier lode in five or six weeks. In the 75 west we are driving by the side of the elvan through which the lode is now passing, and expect to cut the flook in 18 or 10 fms. further, when we shall cross-cut to the lode. The lode in the 90, east and west of the flat-rod shaft, is large, with good stones of ore in it. In the new shaft the lode is 2ft. wide, of a most promising character; its underlie is a little north, having gained 8 or 9 ft. in that direction in the 12 fathoms sunk on it.

its underlie is a little north, having gained 8 or 9 ft. in that direction in the 12 fathoms sunk or it.

WORVAS DOWNS.—Richard Harry, Sept. 3: We have made good progress in clearing the engine-shaft, considering the quantity of rubbish we have had to remove. The water is now shaft, between the 40 and 50 fm. levels, the look of another week we hope to have everything in readiness for fixing a drawing-lift at this level. In each end of the shaft, between the 40 and 50 fm. levels, the look is of immenses size, and israge quantities of tinstuff will be available here after the stulls are fixed, and the shaft put in order for hauling. I am glad to say that as depth is attained our prospects are improving. The south carbona, in the 40, is being cleared with all speed. We find the stuff coming from this place to be good average tinstuff, worth 5a, per barrow, which will pay well for clearing out. We have cleared up the old workings on the south part of the lode, in the bottom of the 20 east, where we find the lode 15 in. wide, worth 4i. per fun, with indications of an improvement. In the 10 east the lode is 2ft. wide, all saving work for the stamps. We have resumed sinking the winze in the bottom of the deep addt, in which the lode is about 12 in. wide, yielding good stones of tin, opening tribute ground. The carbona in the bottom of this level continues much the same as last reported, and worth 104. per fathom.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICT.—A correspondent says—"

There are at present many distinguished gentlemen travelling over the hills and mountains, exploring for precious minerals; among them is Mr. Readwin, who has spent years in that country in search of gold, and who has now partly succeeded in discovering quantities of gold ore. There was also our distinguished Mr. John Bright, looking after matters generally; and with him Mr. Moshelmer, commissioner from California to the international Exhibition. Mr. Moshelmer has the reputation of being one of the most learned men in California, and the best metallurgist in that country. He was invited to visit Wales, and investigate, his opinion being deemed of much importance. He pronounces the district very ravourable, and showed that he could, by washing alone, obtain gold. Several companies have applied to Mr. Moshelmer to superintend the building of reduction—works, such as he deems necessary. He condemns the mode of extracting gold as pursued at the Clogau Mine, and so deeply impressed was he of the value of some lodes, that he purchased large interests, sanguine of being well repeald. That there is gold in Wales my informant is well assured, as he hade seen 14 lbs. weight in three bars at the Clogau Mine, last Saturday; and how far it extends others must be the judge.

GOLD IN WALES.—This subject is creating so much interest that ex-IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE NORTH WALES MINING DISTRICT

GOLD IN WALES.—This subject is creating so much interest that ex-orers have found their way into the Island of Anglesea, where there is much quarts hich strikingly resembles that of the gold-bearing districts, and walch, by some, who ofess to know a great deal on the subject, is pronounced likely to contain the precious

AMMAN (ABERDARE) COLLIERY COMPANY.—We have before alluded to the sinking operations going on at this company's colliery. The progress made, so far, has been very satisfactory, and it must be gratifying to the shareholders to learn that on Aug. 29 the Six Feet seam was intersected at the winding-shaft, at a distance of only 17 yards from the Four Feet seam level. This new seam averages over 4 ft. in thickness, of clean, hard, first-class steam coal, and is 6 in. thicker than in the adjoining collieries. The necessary drivages will be proceeded with vigorously, so as to enable the company to resume working at the earliest possible opportunity.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the Cannock Chase Coal Company, Worcester, on August 29, when Mr. W. Lewis presided, and there were present Messrs. A. C. Sherrif, W. T. Adcock, J. D. Perrins, M. Abell, E. Wilson, W. Akroyd, R. Wood, F. Twynam, Ll. Parry, J. Pershaw, J. D. Perrins, jun., and J. Harwood. The report, congratulating the shareholders upon the satisfactory condition of their affairs, as they were in a position to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the past three months, had it been considered advisable to do so. In answer to Mr. Abel, it, he sceretary said the preliminary expenses of the company had been 1051/L 14s. 8d., which had not yet all been discharged. Mr. Feston, one of the directors, having resigned office, Mr. Adock augusted that Mr. Akroyd, of Stourbridge, should be elected to fill the vacancy, he being a gentleman of good business habits, well known, and highly respected; and the Chairman and Mr. Akroyd should receive every attention.

Groucester Wagon Company,—The half-yearly report announces that

GLOUGESTER WAGON COMPANY.—The half-yearly report announces that the directors, following the precedent of the corresponding period of last year, have resolved to distribute as interim or provisional dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, for the six months ending June 30. The number of wagons completed and the provisional during the half-year ending June 30 was 646, against 848 turned out during the corresponding period of last year.

the corresponding period of last year.

STHATITE, OR SOAPSTONE,—Mr. Barrow Moss, of Liverpool, has prorisionally specified an invention, according to which be proposes to employ steatite, or
soapstone, which is a silicate of magnesis, as a substitute for fire-clay, over which is
possesses many important advantages. The steatite is reduced to powder, and moistened
with a weak solution of potash to make it blud; it is then shaped or formed by compression into moulds by hydraulic-pressure, or otherwise, and baked or burned in the

- With the Journal of Aug. 23 we gave a Supplemental Sheet, containing articles on Mining in the Isle of Man—the Parys Mountain Copper Mines; Mining in Scotland—Visit to the Loch Fyne Mines ing articles on stiffing in Scotland—Visit to the Loch Fyne Mines—
 No. II.; Meteoric Stones; Australian Mines (the news by the last
 mail); Copper Mining in South Australia; the St. John del Rey
 Mine Report; accounts of the South Gorland, Great North Tolgus,
 and West Penstruthal Mines and Mining Districts, &c.
- and West Peustruthal Mines and Mining Districts, &c.
 With the Journal of Aug. 16, we gave a Supplemental Sheet, containing the International Jurors' Awards in Class VIII.; descriptions of the articles exhibited by the Stephenson Metal Tube Company and the Colebrookdale Iron Company; Cartier's Iron Minium—a substitute for red lead; Frictional Gearing; Pinel's Safety Apparatus for Steam-boilers; Allen's Improved Iron Bedsteads; Clayton's Brickmaking Machinery; the Electric Experiments at the Polytechnic; Improvements in Gunpowder; Progress of Invention; Deville's Process for the Treatment of Platinum in Masses; the Report of the Manchester Steam-boiler Association; Evans's Treatment of Peat; and the Description of the Great North Tolgus Mine and District.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-London, Sept. 5, 1862.

COPPER, & s. d.	BRASS. Per. lb.
Best selected p. ton 96 0 0	Sheets 10d11d.
Tough cake 93 0 0	Wire 91/d93/d.
Tile 93 0 0	Tubes 11d121/d.
Burra Burra 95 10 0	
Copiapo	FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.
Copper wirep. ib. 0 1 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 16 00
ditto tubes 0 1 0- 1014	" (hammered). 15 10 0-16 0
Sheathing & boits 0 0 1016 -	Ditto, in faggots 18 0 0-19 10
Bottoms 0 0 1112 -	English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0
Old (Exchange) n 0 0 9	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool 44 0 0
	" Spindle 30 0 0
inon. Per Ton.	QUICKSILVER 7 0 0 p. bottle
Bars, Welsh, in London. 6 0 0-6 10 0	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Ditto, to arrive 6 0 0	Foreign 18 0 0-18 5
Nail rods 7 0 0	To arrive 18 0 0
" Stafford. in London 7 5 0- 7 10 0	ZINO.
Bars ditto 7 5 0-8 0 0	
Hoops ditto 8 5 0- 8 10 0	In sheets 23 10 0
Sheets, single 9 0 0- 9 10 0	TIN.
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 3 0 0-4 0 0	English, blocks111 0 0
Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 112 0 0
Bars, common, ditto 5 5 0	Ditto, Refined
Ditto, merchant, in Tees 6 10 0	Banca
Ditto, railway, in Wales 5 15 0	Straits
Ditto, Swed. in London. 12 0 0-12 10 0	
To arrive 12 0 0-12 5 0	IC Charcoal.1st qua. p. bx. 1 7 6- 1 8
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 12 0- 2 16 0	
Ditto, f.o. b. in Tees	IX Ditto 1st quality , 1 13 6- 1 14 (IC Ditto 2d quality , 1 4 0- 1 6
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 3 10 0- 3 12 6	IX Ditto 2d quality , 1 10 0- 1 12 (IC Coke
Welsh Forge Pig	
The state of the s	IX Ditto , 1 8 0- 1 9
Partick Pig	Canada platesp. ton 12 10 0-13 0
English Pig 20 0 0-21 10 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto sheet 21 0 0-21 5 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. 1b. 81/4d.,83/4d
Ditto red lead 22 0 0	Sheetsp. 1b. 8d 14.,814d
Ditto white 28 10 0-30 0 0	
Ditto patent shot 22 10 0-22 15 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs 6 12 6- 6 15
Spanish 19 10 0-20 0 0	in London
* At the works, is.	to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The improvement in the metal market which we noticed in last week's report continues to manifest itself; a tolerably brisk business has been doing during the past week, and prices of most metals have become firmer, and in some instances enhanced rates are required. The increased demand is chiefly for the Indian markets. This is a very promising sign, for owing to the heavy shipments of late years they had become overstocked, and hence the great falling off in the demand for India, but the fact of merchants' orders again coming pretty freely into our market shows a diminution of local stocks, and promises a revival of the trade. As long as shippers are content to supply her moderately. India will al-As long as shippers are content to supply her moderately, India will always be a large and a safe outlet for metals; but if, as has been the case of late years, speculators and merchants will persist in making excessive shipments, of course prices must continue unremunerative. The home snipments, or course prices must continue unremunerative. The nome trade continues quiet, consumers do not as yet buy freely, but only from hand to mouth; it seems, however, highly probable now that rates have began to rise that the tendency will continue upwards for some time to come, present prices being generally much below the average. Buyers would, therefore, do well to operate without delay.

COPER.—English descriptions continue without alteration in fixed rates; underselling is now, however, quiet done away with although the

rates; underselling is now, however, quite done away with; although the demand is not excessive, the market is steady at full rates. In foreign there is a fair enquiry—Burra Burra held for 95l. 10s. and upwards.
YELLOW METAL is in more request; sheathing at 8½d, to 8½d, braziery sheets 8½d to 8½d.

there is a fair enquiry—Burra Burra held for 954. 10s. and upwards. Yellow Metal is in more request; sheathing at 84d. to 84d., braziery sheets, 84d. to 84d.

Iron.—The advance in the price of railway bars is well maintained, and manufacturers fairly supplied with orders. Merchant bars cannot now be purchased under 54. 7s. 6d. at the works, and 64. delivered free on board here. Staffordshire makes are in good demand, and best brands saleable at full list prices. Swedish bars have advanced about 15s. per ton; good specifications command 124. 5s. Fine sizes are still very scarce. Scotch pigs declined during the early past of the week to 54s. 104d., since which the market is better, and the price has rallied to 56s., mixed numbers.

Speller.—Business is reported in this metal during the week at 184. on the spot, and for arrival at the same figure. A parcel of WH changed hands at 184. 12s. 6d. in Hull. The stock here on August 30 amounted to 4950 tons, having decreased 300 tons during the month.

Zino steady at 234. 10s.

Lead.—English pig is steady at the advanced rate of 204. for ordinary soft pigs; 214. 10s. WB. The demand for shipment is, however, of a very limited character. In shot, sheets, and bars a fair business is doing at quoted rates. Spanish pig, 194. 10s. to 204.

Tin.—No alteration has taken place in the price of English, which is only slightly in request. In foreign, Straits is steady at 1124. 10s. cash, to 1134. with three months' prompt. Banca nominally 1144., and little or nothing doing.

Tin-Plaats in ordinary enquiry, and sellers of first quality now ask

nothing doing.

TIN-PLATES in ordinary enquiry, and sellers of first quality now ask

2s. 6d. for IC coke.

Steel.—Business has been done in Swedish keg during the week; the price, however, has not been allowed to transpire.

New York, Aug. 20.—Coal continues in good request for the East and City trade, and the market firm, with moderate arrivals and limited stock for the season; sales from yard 4750 tons, at \$5.75 c. per ton. Foreign is firm, and in good request for the trade, but the supply is moderate; sales of 400 tons Newcastle, at \$5.50 c. cash; 500 tons Welsh Steam and Liverpool Cannel, and 450 Scotch Splinth, on private terms.—Iron: The market is very quiet for all descriptions, but prices are firm at \$27, \$28 for Scotch pig; and \$22, \$24 for Nos. 2 and 1 American ditto.

LONDON COAL MARKET .- On Monday, the arrival of 84 fresh ships increased the dulness of the market for house coal, but prices were firmly maintained. Hartley's in fair request, and a shade dearer. Manufacturers' without alteration. Best house coal, 16s. to 16s. 9d. per ton; seconds, 14s. to 15s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; manufacturers', 12s. to 13s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday only 28 ships arrived. There was more enquiry for house coal, and a fair business transacted at last day's prices. Hartley's 3d. per ton higher.—On Friday, 26 fresh arrivals. There was a decided increase in the demand for house coals, and many sorts realised an advance of 3d. per ton, the tendency at the close of business being upward. Hartley's were scarce, and obtained from 3d. to 6d. per ton advance. Manufacturers' quiet, at previous prices. Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Bartleyol Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Hedley's Wallsend, 14s. 6d.; Hasting's Hartley, 15s. 6d.; Bute's Tanfield Moor, 12s. 6d. per ton: 10 cargoes unsold—100 ships at sea. increased the dulness of the market for house coal, but prices were firmly

Inportation of coals into London by sea in the month of August, 875 ships, containing 274,834 tons, being 26,671 tons less than in the corresponding month in 1861. Importations of coal into London by railways and causle in the month of August, 132,381 tons, being 8929 tons more than in the corresponding month of 1861.

han in the corresponding month of 1901.

LIVERPOOL COAL TRADE.—From the Coal Circular of Messrs. Platt we carn that the quantity of Cannel, coal, coke, and patent fuel shipped at 197 199 tons, and in the corresponding month of Liverpool in August was 67,629 tons, and in the corresponding month of last year 62,523 tons, showing an increase last month of 5106 tons. The total shipments from January to August were 408,580 tons; same period of 1861, 440,504 tons—decrease this year, 31,924 tons. The exports at.

coastwise during Aug. were 10,316 tons; same month last year, 823
—increase last month, 2022 tons. Total coastwise from Jan. to Aug.,
49,490 tons; same period in 1861, 55,858 condecrease, 6368 tons.

49,490 tons; same period in 1861, 55,858 tons—decrease, 6368 tons.

Bristol. Coal. Transle.—The exports of coal oversea at Bristol de August amounted to 916 tons, as against 588 tons in July, being a crease of 328 tons. The following are the places to which the ship were made in August:—Quebec, 300 tons (steam coal); Harborn Newfoundland, 317 tons; Prince Edward Island, 30 tons; New 197 tons (steam coal); Jersey, 42 tons; St. John's, Newfoundland tons: total, 916 tons. The total exports of coal from Bristol to for ports during the present year amount to 8589 tons.

Considering the time of year, a very large business has been trans in the Mining Share Marker since our last. Dividend mines are la sought for investment, and with a good demand, also for sound pupe mines. The market is free from that speculative gambling which pers it during the Ludcott mania. The dividend mines more prosessive, been South Caradon, Wheal Trelawny, East Caradon, W. and Son. Seton, Wheal Margaret, Providence Mines, East Bases, W. Cody, Among progressive, the greatest demand has been for North Cody, North Downs, Wheal Gurlyn, Grenville, East Grenville, Cody, North Downs, Wheal Union, East Caradon, W. and Son. Ladcott shares have kept all the week pretty steady at 10½ to 11½ the "bear" account, we hear, has not yet keet all and we have no official information from the mine. East Caradon have been largely dealt in at 47 to 48, leaving off 47 to 47½ the hot yet cut, though hourly expected. The 60 fathon level cent, canner, is worth 12½, to 15½ per fin.; the 50 east is suspended for villation; the 50 west, on the new lode, is worth 61½ per fin; the 60 east is suspended for villation; the 50 west, on the new lode, is worth 61½ per fin; the 60 east of 10½ to 10½; the next sampling he 420 tons. East Carad Brea shares opened at 11½ to 12, advance Wednesday to 12½, 12½, and on Friday rose to 15, and left off 13½ to a solegram received states that in the 60 cross-cut north a good lode of 110, wide, has been met with; the agent reports the other parts of 100, and 100 per fin; and 100 pe

Rosewarne Consols lease the boundary is also described as from "Job Rosewarne Consols lease the boundary is also described as from "Job Harvey's House," but in the plan the line is drawn to William Cernish house, but "John Harvey's" name put against it.

A few months ago a good discovery was made at Rosewarne Consol and as the lode was supposed to run through Wheal Unity, the aventurers in the latter mine sunk a shaft, and intersected it north "John Harvey's House," and in the limits of their sett, as described both leases; but, as soon as the lode was cut, the agents of Rosewarne Consols set up a claim to it, on the ground that, although their lease of fined the boundary to be from "John Harvey's," their map made the lift in the word of the boundary to be from "John Harvey's," when their sets we granted; and if this line were correct it would just take in the new shaft, where they would have a run on the same lode for about 200 fathous shaft, where they would have a run on the same lode for about 200 fathous shaft, where they would have a run on the same lode for about 200 fathous shaft, where they would have a run on the same lode for about 200 fathous shaft, where they would have a run on the same lode for about 200 fathous shaft, where they would have a run on the same lode for about 200 fathous shaft, where they would have a run on the same lode for about 200 fathous that this polling the lease was the shaft with the legal question depends—but that this polling the lease was the starting of the horious, but and the legal question depends—but that this polling that Cornish's House was (falsely) represented to the lord's agent as "John Harvey's," and so marked on their plan, contrary to the wording of the Harvey's," and so marked on their plan, contrary to the wording of the lease, and although it was patent to the whole neighbourhood that it into the drawn for the south and the old line from "Cornish's House, and in 1851 the lease was thus granted, "et to John Harvey's House." This house was thus made the s

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Led on from month to month, and from year to year, by hopes to seemed never to be realised, they have, in a manning spake much for their "pluck," if not for their discretion, spent and 20,000 upon the property, and now that they have in reality is severy which bids fair to give them back all their outlay ere is seen hard to have it claimed by others, merely through the careling of a lease.

raing of a lease.

The property is in course of formation for re-working the old Caegwian activated of 100,000%. In shares of 2%. 10s. each, under the state as a constant of the St. David's Gold Mining Company. The sett is situated the stern Mawddach, and about 4½ miles eastward of Barmouth. In the state of the stat in the estate extends beselected and is crossed by the North-Eastern and North Cleveland
in The ores are of the argillaceous and colitic formations. Mr.
Train, of Stourbridge, has been appointed general manager, and
these Watson, of Grosmont, manager of the works.

hie Stock Exchange there has been a slightly increased demand for hie Sack Exchange there has been a slightly increased demand for Stares during the week. The following prices were officially redis British Mining Shares:—East Clogau Gold, \$\frac{1}{2}\$: East Caradon, \$\frac{1}{6}\), \$\frac{47}{4}\$: East Car Brea, \$12\$, \$11\frac{1}{2}\$, \$12\), \$12\), \$13\), \$13\), \$\frac{1}{6}\], \$\frac{47}{4}\$: East Car Brea, \$12\$, \$11\], \$12\), \$12\), \$12\], \$13\), \$13\), \$13\), \$\frac{1}{6}\], \$\frac{1}{6}\], \$\frac{1}{6}\], \$12\], \$12\], \$13\),

héming quotations for shares in new undertakings were:—Bank of time, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\), 1 dis.; Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, \(\frac{1}{6}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.; Bank of Queensland, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\) to a lesson and Middlesex Bank, \(\frac{1}{4}\) dis. to par; Irish Rolling Stock, \(\frac{1}{6}\); Metropolitan Wagon, \(\frac{1}{4}\), 1 prem.; and London, Buenos Ayres, five Plate Bank, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem. Transactions were also reported in abrear, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.; East del Rey, \(\frac{1}{4}\), 1 prem.; Cambrian, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.; West \(\frac{1}{4}\), prem.; and Parkgwyn, \(\frac{1}{4}\), \(\frac{1}{4}\) prem.

Agrian Cotton, 3, 3 prem.; Dolfrwynog, par to 3 prem.; West is per to 3 prem.; and Parkgwyn, 3, 3 prem.

MINE SHARE MARKET.—We have quite a revival in the mining set, so far as higher quotations in each mining security ordiversely and the set of the set

hillowing are the Government Returns of the exports of articles at with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for manonths ending July 31, 1862; and also as compared with the seven a ming July, 1861; extracted from the "Accounts relating to and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY 31. 1861. | 1861. | 1862. | Increase. | 1862. | Increase. | 1862. | 1862. | Increase. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | 1862. | Facines £ 788,130 Facina 1,581,921=2,370,051 888,732 1,306,715=2,195,447 £715,138 — | \$\frac{1}{161,794} \ \frac{2715,138}{2715,138} \ \frac{1}{1,098,680} \ \ \frac{1}{245,794} \ \frac{1}{245,794} \ \frac{1}{245,794} \ \frac{1}{245,2877} \ \ \frac{1}{260,595} \ \frac{1} 1,121,500
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85,064 225,048 82,423 = 307,471 195,094 537,359 60,871 Smitotal £14,984,061 £16,165,403 £1,363,790

Coloms Ticketing, on Thursday, 3624 tons of ore were sold, reading 0. 6.6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average stantage of the sale were:—Average stantage of the sale were of the sale we

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hydroce upon the various points of operations.

Aug. 27, the accounts showed a service Mines meeting, on Aug. 27, the accounts showed a service Mines meeting, on the service Mines and State of 1120/1. (1). For share) was declared.

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are looking well, and we have some good reserved tribute ground to set. Our two burning-ovens being worn out, we have purchased a calciner, which will effect a considerable monthly saving; the cest of this, with the flat-rods and other works connected with the flat-rod shaft and Providence and Trelyon United Mince, exceeds 5001., a portion of which is addition to the plant."

with the flat-rod shaft and Providence and Trelyon United Mines, exceeds 500°L, a portion of which is addition to the plant."

At Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Aug. 29, the accounts showed a debit balance of 3681. 4s. 64. They have now "65 men employed on ground on intwork, and 34 men on tribute. On the whole, our prespects are cheering, and we hope from present appearances to raise as much thin for the next three months as we have for the past." The purser reported that the valuation of the boundary machinery, &c., had been made, and West Providence adventurers had applied for payment of their molety, and it was resolved.—"That the purser be instructed to settle the valuation in accordance with the terms of the agreement existing between the two mises on being put in possession of the 100 fms. of sett adjoining Wheal Tremayne; and that the purser give notice to West Providence adventurers that so long as they continue to use the water, and retain possession of the 100 fms. of sett, the adventurers in Wheal Tremayne will hold them responsible for one-half of the engine charges, as heretofore."

At Carn Galver Mine meeting, on Aug. 22, the accounts for the quarter ending June showed a debit balance of 10327, 3s. 6d. A call of 51. Ds. per share was made. But for the great fall in the price of tin, consequent on the American diaturbances, this call would not only have been avoided, but a considerable balance in favour of the adventurers would have resulted; but, considering that the outlay within the last two years on permanent work has exceeded 42001, and the calls, including the present, amount only to 19951, the actual profit on the ordinary working account within the two years will be seen to exceed 22001.

At West Condurrow Mine meeting, on Aug. 26, the accounts showed a debit balance of 3101. 14s. 5d. A. call of 5a. 22. per share was made. Capts. Bennetts and Jewell report that "The adit end has been driven east 30 fms., and we have cut the cross-course with the over the country with the west of the present end

At Great Work Consols meeting, on Aug. 26, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1262.1, 18.5. 9d. Capts. Tredinnick, Edwards, and Johns reported on the unite: they have 11 tutwork bargains working, by 52 men and 6 boys; and 82 tribute pitches working, by 92 men, at 12s. 11d. in 11. at 601. per ton, and 11s. in 11. at the present price of tip.

At Ashburton United Mines meeting (Mr. G. S. Bryant in the chair) the accounts for the two months ending August showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1606f. 2s. 7d.—Balance last audit, 394f. 7s. 8d.; arrears of call, 401. 10s.; tin ores from East Birch Tor Mine sold, 13f. 8s. 2d.; discount on merchants' bills, 11f. 5s. 8d.: leaving debit balance, 1146f. 11s. 1d. The estimated statement of assets and liabilities showed a credit balance of 22f. 8s. 11d. The mine, sett, and machinery have been sold to the West Beam Company for 5008f.—one-fifth in cash, and the remainder in bills at three, six, nine, and twelve months respectively. By this arrangement it is probable that the shareholders will receive back 5000f. of the 15,000f. which they have embayked in the mine.

At Boscaswell Mines meeting, on Aug. 22, the accounts showed a credit balance of 102f. 9s. 10d. Capts. W. Noy and J. Guy state that "the last month's sale of tin is the largest we have yet made, being upwards of 13 tons; and, as we continue to clear up our shafts and levels, we feel confident that our returns will still continue to increase. All our machinery works exceedingly well."

At West Sharp Tor Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 22f. 8s. 8d. and there are arrears of calls amounting to 204f.; but the merchants' bills for April, May, June, and July, amounting to 360f. 7s., remain unpaid. A call of 3f. per share was made. Immediately before the general meeting, to be held on Dec. 3, a special general meeting to be held, to forfelt all shares upon which calls then due shall remain unpaid.

The East When Martha (first general) meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts show

the new shaft. He calculated upon being able to sink I fathom per week. He expected, from appearances, a change for the better, as some small veins of spar which traversed the rock sometimes produced lead.

At the Long Rake Mine meeting (Mr. Seward in the chair), the accounts for the five months ending August showed—Balance last andit, 2031. 13s. 9d.; mine cost, 1647. 7s. 10d.; dues, 471. 2s. 9d.; interest and discount on calls, 284. 10s. 4... = 18261. 14s. 8d.—Call, 5001.; ore cold, 7361. 7s. 7d.; materials, 21. 10s.; leaving debit balance, 5271. 17s. 1d. The report of the agent (Copt. F. Evans) stated that he could see the way clear to sample 20 tons for this month, and he might say to increase on this quantity after he began to drive the 70; and looking at his great extent of property belonging to this part of the mine, and the productive character of the lode, which could be easily and cheaply wrought, he considered the prospects were most encouraging for opening a permanent paying mine. The Pwil Melyn part of the property was being wrought shallow by tributers, to whom they paid 7l. 10s., per ton for dressed ore, leaving a clear profit to the company of between 5l. and 6l. per ton. This ore ground could be worked to greater advantage if a new shaft were such on it. The secretary (Mr. Dausford), in answer to a question, stated the statement of accounts just read embodied dive months' cost against four months' returns. Everything was charged up. Mr. E. Cooke complimented the compilities upon the unusual but commendatory course adopted with regard to the accounts. If every mining company were to adopt the same plan, and the public knew that such was the case, much greater confidence would be fell. He was glad to see that their company, at any rate, showed a good example, and he hought there was good reason to hope that at the next meeting they would meet under specialty favourable circumstances. The report having been received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, the Chairman said the committee h

At the Great Wheal Vor meeting, to be held on Sept 17, the profit and loss account, to be presented, shows a balance of nett profit of 614f. Ss. 10d. The cash account, made up to July 31, shows a balance of 2975f. 16s. 9d. The arrears of call on July 30 were 9f. 16s. 11d.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have appointed Monday as special settling-day in the following securities:—Peruvian Government Loan; the Continental Company (Thompson's Boat-Bailding Patents); Northern Railway of Buenos Ayres, 7 per cent, guaranteed preference shares; the East India Cotton Agency. All these are to be officially marked, except the Continental Company.

to be officially marked, except the Continental Company.

At the Furness Railway Company meeting, on Aug. 30 (Mr. F. I. Nicholl, in the absence of the Duke of Devonshire, in the chair), the revenue account for the half-year ending June showed a credit balance of 18,803/. 8s. 10d. A dividend of 8 per cent. per annum was declared upon the consolidated stock and ordinary shares capital of the company, and of \$\frac{9}{2}\$ per gent. per annum on the capital formerly Coniston Railway shares. The further expenditure upon steam-boats was confirmed. The directors were authorised to issue 30,000/, worth of \$\frac{3}{2}\$, per cent. perference shares, dividend payable out of revenue, and 65,000/, worth of shares, bearing a guaranteed dividend of 5 per cent, until July 1, 1885, and then entitled to the samedvidend as the company's consolidated stock; and 30,000/, of shares under the Ulverstone and Lancashire Railway Act of 1886, upon the same terms. The directors reported that they had undiminished confidence in the railway, and the general manager reported that four miles of fish-jointed rails had been fall quring the half-year, and that the line, works, and rolling stock had been fully and efficiently maintained.

been laid during the nan-year, and and efficiently maintained.

The Indian Branch Railway Company have received advices from Mr. Wilson, the engineer-in-chief, in which he states the works are progressing rapidly, and that the line from Nulhatee, on the East Indian Railway, to Moorshedabad, about 27 miles, will be open for traffic in January next, and that unquestionably the line will be completed within the estimates.

THE TIN TRADE,-Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebaart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Aug. 30, writes:—An extraordinary quietness has pressed upon business in general, which in consequence has been very limited. In order to cover previous open sales, some lots changed hands at the beginning of the month at 66½ fls. to 66½ fls., but for the rest there has been a complete absence of real orders. The reduction in price, which gave rise to those transactions, seemed to warrant the expectation that this fall would be followed up by a further decline; but thanks to the firm attitude of the holders, and the improvement which manifested itself in England for Straits tin, the market became stronger again, and although without animation, it appears at the present moment in a better position than at the beginning of the month; 500 alabs were sold latterly at 67½ fls., and this is still the nominal quotation of te-day.

Stock of Banca tin on warrants, on July 31...Stabs 136,043 ... 140,739 ... 139,062 | Is still the nominal quotation of to-day. 1862. 1861. | Stock of Banca tin on warrants, on July 31... | Slabs 136,043 ... 140,739 ... | Deliveries in August ... | 30,637 ... 46,728 ...

Stock in hands of Trading Society, for annual sais. 27,633 ... 21,709 ... 29,450 It must be admitted that up to this day holders have shown wonderful firmness. But can this confidence be maintained? We are disposed to question this. Without taking into account that political affairs seem to become more and more embroiled, there is reason to suppose that the wants which existed have been supplied; that in the face of a reduced consumption the demand will remain weak for some time to come; that the United States will send us no orders, that market being nearly closed for Banca, in consequence of the differential duties introduced by their last tariff. Already we begin to experience the result of these untoward circumstances in the deliveries of this month,

which are 16,000 slabs short of last year's. It must, however, be borne in mind that the deliveries contain also, as usual, the lots which have been removed from the Trading Society to private warehouses (on warrants of 100 slabs). The quantity may be estimated this time at 5000 slabs, which raises the real stock to about 110,000 slabs. After all those considerations, we must come to the conclusion that it will be a very difficult task to support the present position.

LEEDS, SEPT. 4.—In mining shares more activity has prevailed, and there have been enquiries for investment in bona fide well-managed mines. Through the influence of the prevailing depression transactions are completed with difficulty. We have had the pleasure of inspecting the Ironworks of Messrs. Gardes, York-read, Leeds, which are now in full operation, and are smelting about 11 tons of Iron per day, or from 60 to 70 tons weekly. The iron is of exceitent quality, and highly spoken of as being capable of producing wrought-iron of a first-class description. The Ironstone, which yields about 33 per cent., is obtained from their collieries, adjoining the furnace.—John Gledhille and Co.

LEEDS, SEPT. 4.—The Mining Market has been active during the past reck, and several transactions havetaken place, especially in Wheal Prudence; business as also been done in North Hallenbeagle, Cornubla, and Hebden Moor.—Edward nook, Mining Bruker, 5, Bank-street.

EAST CARY BREA.—A telegram was received yesterday from Captain Glanville, to the following effect:—"Cut the lode in the 50 cross-cut north 18 inches wide, good lode of ore."

CROWN PRESERVED COAL COMPANY.—It has been agreed to issue fur-

mand for the company's produce.

We perceive by an advertisement in another column that a new company has been formed to work the Coolartra Mines. We understand the principals are Giasgow gentlemen, combined with some influential parties in the locality of the mines. These mines were formerly wrought by the late Capt. Conn, who for many years bore all the costs and troubles of the undertaking single-handed. Now an ample capital has been provided, and the energy displayed angurs favourably for future success, seeing that the sett was only granted two months since. During Capt. Conn's time, the mines soid the large quantity of 700 to 800 tons of lead ore, procured at no greater depth than 30 fins. from surface; in that level little work was executed, the mines being abandoned in consequence of his death. A change of proprietorship of the estate prevented the resumption of the mines until the present period.

Mines.	Sold on				5.			
		ı t	he 30th	Au	gus	t.		
	Tor	18.	. 1	rice	per	tor		Purchasers
wmbrane	2	44	4	£12	4	0		Sims, Willyams, & Co.
	Sold on	th	e lst 8	lepte	mbe	er.		
Cast Logylas	7	0		12	5	0		Panther Co.
logfach	6	0	*****	15	2	6		ditto
wmystwith	5	0		12	12	0		ditto
ditto	5	0		12	10			ditto
	Sold on	ti	he 2d S	epte	mbe	r.		arres
dinera	5	0		12	12			Panther Co.
ditto					12			Walker, Parker, & Co
ditto					18			ditto
ditto					14			
ditto					0			Panther Co.
ditto	5	0		12	17			ditto
ditto	10	0		13		6		ditto
ditto	10	0		12	18			Walker, Parker, & Co
	Sold on							Walker, Larker, & Co
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	E	BI	ENI	Œ.			•	
	Sold on	11	ne 24 S	enter	nhe	er.		
Mine.	Te			Price			99.	Purchasers.
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COPPER ORES.

zamated112		5 3 3	6 10 13 15	0000	Wheal Seton [Pendarves 63 £4 3 ditto 27 14 1 ditto 5 2 18 Wheal Basset 80 5 18
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60		6	7	6	ditto 26 2 13
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95		7	16	0	Pendarves 35 4 5
94		2	17	G	East Basset 44 7 1
77		8	8	6	ditto 39 4 7
69		5	3	0	ditto 32 10 13
68			10	6	ditto 30 3 15
48		5	18	6	Tolcarne 43 6 19
41		9	14	6	ditto 34 6 0
81		2	9	0	ditto 26 4 18
Bil		6	6	0	West Stray Park 58 7 9
72		3	3	6	ditto 34 5 6
64		2	9	6	Wheal Uny 38 7 11
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		9	8	6	Tresavean 50 2 2
		3	19	0	ditto 8 2 15
			4	6	ditto 1 11 15
			3	0	Wheal Harriett 25 7 5
73		5	13	0	ditto 15 2 9
		5	8	0	Pedn-an-drea 30 3 5
		6	0	6	ditto 2 13 12
		13	14	0	West Tolgus 31 5 8
		4		6	North Crofty 29 6 12
		6		0	North Frances 15 7 3
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		TO	TA.	LP	RODUCE.				
Clifford Amal	942	 £5059	1	6	West Stray Park	92	 £613	3	-
West Seton	487	 2964	19	6	Wheal Uny	61	 520	7	-
Tywarnhaile	297	 1089	9	0	Tresavean	59	 140	4	-
South Tolgus	232	 1394	15	6	Wheal Harriett	40	 218	7	-
South Frances	227	 1457	2	0	Pedn-an-drea	32	 124	14	-
East Pool	210	 1082	13	6	West Toigus	31	 167	8	-
Wheal Seton, &c	210	 1297	17	0	North Crofty	29	 191	8	-
Wheal Basset	197	 1663	0	6	North Frances	15		- 5	-
North Roskear, &c.	187	 1189		0	Crane	15	 140	18	-
East Basset	145	 985	16	0	Cook's Kitchen	13	 26	6	-
Tolcarne	103								

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES		PURC	LASEL	э.	
	Cons.		Amo		
Vivian and Sons	3261/9		£2402	6	7
Freeman and Co	200%		1112		2
Grenfell and Sons				12	8
Sims, Willyams, and Co	708%		8380	7	7
Williams, Foster, and Co				10	8
Mason and Elkington				12	4
Bankart and Sons	15		37	2	6
Copper Miners' Company	346-1	754	1898	14	0
Charles Lambert	10914		455	11	6
Newton, Keates, and Co	48		332	4	0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co			1122	3	6
Neath Copper Company	90		506	10	0
Total	3624		21,010	0	0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels, West Basset 524—East Carn Brea 468—Aifred Consols 290—Par Consols 232—Wheal Margery 204—To'vadden 175—Copper Hill 126—Whoal Agar 190—East Rosewarne 101
—Wheal Buller 94—South Crenver 92—Prosper United 33—Wheal Anna 82—Gurlyn 82
—North Basset 72—South Carn Brea 36—West Trevelyan 36—Champion's ore 28.—Total, 2834 tons.

Total, 2834 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro—Mines and parcel
—Devon Grent Consols 2185—Great Wheal Martha 604—East Caradon 454—Phond
—Phond 1838—Reference of the Consols 2185—Great Hotel 218—Hotel 218—Hotel 218—Hotel 218—Hotel 218—Hotel 218—East Russell 210—Lady Bertha 170—Wheal Friendship 158—Keily Bray 150Wheal Emma 141—South Bedford 112—Wheal Edward 109—Calstock Consols 85—Gawton 79—Brookwood 70—Fursdon 444—Crowndale 52—Hawkmoor, 27.—6290 tons.

				SALE						-				
Year				Amor										
1852		3295	 634	 £19,744	4	0	 £134	2	0	 £92	6	0.	 £102	10
1853		2655	 656	 15,438	7	0	 132	- 8	0	 89	15	0	 107	10
1854	*********	2585	 536	14,704	- 5	0	 143	16	0	 96	5	0	 126	0
1855	*******	2270	 716	 18,185	15	6	 143	16	0	 107	1	0	 126	0
1856	********	3028	 734	 20,119	4	0	 129	18	0	 91	18	0	 107	10
1857	*********	2631	 642	 18,771	15	6	 145	10	0	 118	5	0	 121	10
1858	********	3132	 75%	 20,133	4	6	 124	17	0	 87	9	0	 107	10
1859		3005	 734	 20,362	13	0	 123	7	0	 87	15	0	 107	10

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, Sept. 9.—Berchaven 129, 123, 106, 83—Ookip 43, 33—Wheal Maria 32, 15—Springbok 6, 12, 11, 9, 24, 3—Wheal Maria 25, 2—Ookip 10—Springbok 6—Chili 94, 72, 66—Cohre 12, 59, 42, 41—Ballycammisk 4, 36, 10, 38 Bathurst 17—British Regulus 16—Cronebane 2—Tigrony 2—London 1, 1—Phonix 1 Total, 1230 tons.

CROWAN CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED), CROWAN, CORNWALL.
Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57.
Capital £19,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each.
Deposit, 5s. per share on application, and 10s. per share on allotment.

THOMAS FAULL, Esq., M.E. (late of New Almaden Mines, California).

THOMAS FAULL, Esq., M.E. (late of New Almaden Mines, California).

THOMAS CARTHEW, Esq., M.E., 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street (St. of the St. Just United Mines).

WILLIAM C. FAUL, Esq., Queen's-road, Bayawater.

JOHN WARD, Esq. (firm of Ward Brothers), 56, Bartholomew-close, and Islandon.

London.

DAVID GRIMMETT, Esq., 2, King's-row, Walworth-road, London.

HENEY LOUIS PHILLIPS, Esq., 8, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London-street, Fenchurch-street, London-street, Fenchurch-street, Value, Leg., 2, Duke-street, Adelphi.

Consulting Enginger—W. H. Waller, Esq., (Consulting Mining Enginger)

Devon Great Consols Mines).

BECHETARY—Charles Warwick, Esq.

OFFICES,-25, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

This company is established for working the Crowan Consols Mine, near Camborne, mown to be one of the best copper districts in Cornwall, adjoining celebrated mines, which returned in sixteen years copper to the amount of £2,592,000. There are five lodes traversing these setts, all yielding copper of good quality, being he same as the Old Wheal Curtis, which returned upwards of £200,000 worth of copper. The setts are very extensive, and are held at a moderate royalty. The conditions of purchase of this valuable property are £200 paid up shares, no cash eling required, proving the vendor's confidence in the success of this undertaking. The capital is fixed at £12,000, and is estimated to be ample for developing the property, a small amount only being necessary to place the company in a position to raise resufficient at once to greatly assist the general expenditure required for bringing he mines into a good dividend-paving state.

Applications for the remaining shares, accompanied with a deposit of 5s, on each share, to be made forthwith to the bankers or the secretary, it being intended shortly to close he list.

to be made rorthwise to the late.

The reports of Josiah H. Hitchins, Esq., and other eminent mining agents, with detailed prospectuses and plans, can be obtained at the offices of the company, 25, Bucklersbury, London, W.C.

By order, CHARLES WARWICK, Sec.

Prospectuses and plans, can be obtained at the offices of the company, 25, Bucklersbury, London, W.C.

SOUTH KNAPDALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

COPPER AND LEAD MINES,
Situate in the Parish of South Knapdale, Argyllabire, the property of John Graham
Campbell, Eaq., of Shirvan.

Capital, £50,000, to be divided into 25,000 shores of £2 each, 10s. per share to be paid on allotment, and the remainder, if required, in calls not to exceed 5s. per share.

The richly mineralised property, leased by this company for 31 years, with breaks in its favour, extends over upwards of 4000 acres, at a nominal rent of £50, or a lordship of 1-16th of the gross produce of the mines, in the proprietor's option. The ores contain sliver-lead ore, 78 per cent.; copper ore, 16½ per cent.; while Cornish and Devon mines only average copper from 6 to 11 per cent. (See prospectuses as to this, &c.)

Directors to be appointed by the shareholders, and the following gentlemen have, in the meantime, consented to allocate the shares, and act as

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

T. L. F. LIVINGSTONE, Esq., of West Quarton, Stirlingshire, and of Bedlormie, LinHithgowshire, Sea Giff House, Ardrishaig.

JOHN HUNTER, Esq., of Kindrochit, by Lochgilphead.

EDWARD WOODPORD, Esq., Ll.D., Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, 59, Great
King-street, Edinburgh.

DUGALD MACLACHLAR, Esq., writer, Lochgilphead.

JAMES HOSIE, Esq., of Forth Ironworks, Blair House, Oakley.

JAMES HOSIE, Esq., of Forth Ironworks, Blair House, Oakley.

JAMES HOSIE, Esq., of Forth Ironworks, Blair House, Oakley.

JAMES HOSIE, Esq., of Forth Ironworks, Blair House,

(With power to add to their number).

ENGINERS—Messrs. John Mackenzle and Moore, Victoris-buildings, West Regentstreet, Glasgow.

Solicitors—Messrs. Mitchell, Allardice and Mitchell, Glasgow; Messrs. Trail and
Murrary, W.S., Edinburgh.

SEGURTARIES—Mossrs. Aliken and Mackenzle, Accountants and Sharebrokers,

66, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

Plan of the mineral fields, and form of application for shares, may be obtained at the

SILVER MOUNTAIN UNITED MINES COMPANY (LIMITED), CARDIGANSHIRE. Capital, £25,000, in 12,500 shares of £2 each. £1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment, leaving no further liability.

E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E. (Director of the Hindoston Copper Mining Company), York-buildings, Adelphi.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq. (Director of Montes Aureos Gold Mining Company), 141, New Bond-street.

New Bond-street.

Major-General R. SHORTREDE, Brighton.

MILES CHARLES SETON, Esq., Randolph House, Maida-hill (of Wheal Set
Treakerby Mines, Cornwall).

Lieut -Colonel F. WEMYSS, Addison-road North, Kensington.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill.

SECRETARY—Mr. Holland Dell.

NEW BROAD STREET.

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ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

As the extraordinarily favourable and positive reports appear to make the speedy success of this undertaking a matter of certainty, the shares are issued fully paid up, and without

of this undertaking a matter of extensity, in the liability.

The objects of the company are the purchase and working of very valuable and extensive silver-lead mines, called Pants-y-mawr and Coweb-yr-arian (meaning mountain o silver), situate in the heart of the richest silver-lead mining district in Cardiganshire being surrounded by rich mines, paying each from £5000 to £30,000 per annum in district in Cardiganshire being surrounded by rich mines, paying each from £5000 to £30,000 per annum in district.

vidences.

Applications for shares, accompanied with deposit, which will be returned in full if no allotment be made to the applicant, may be made to the bankers, or to the secretary, at the offices of the company, where specimens of the ore, reports, plans, sections, &c.

THE ROYALTON TIN MINING COMPANY,
SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF ST. COLUMB,
IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
Divided into 8000 parts or shares of £E each.

5s. per share to be paid upon application, 5s. upon allotment, and the remainder in two instalments of 5s. each, at three and six months from date of allotment, committee or Management

To be elected at the first general meeting, which will be held immediately after the allotment of the shares.

PRANCIS HOARE HILL, ESQ., 4, Great Winchester-street, E.C.
JOSEPH PHIOR, ESQ., 8t. Peter's-equare, Hammersmith.

BANKERS—Metropolitian and Frovincial Bank (Limited), 7s, Cornhill, London.
CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Josiah H. Hitchins, ESQ., Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Consols.

SECRETARY—Mr. George H. Cardono.

OPFICES—15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES-15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OFFICES—15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.*

This valuable mine has been secured by the present proprietors at considerable cost, and is held from the Crown, under the usual covenants, at one-eighteenth dues. There is now being raised sufficient ores from the old men's workings to pay the cost, and as soon an an engine is erected, the mine drained, and the levels cleared, a sufficient quantity of ore ground will be laid open to place the property into a dividend paying state. The engine-shaft is down 9 fms, from surface upon the champion lode, producing large quantities of ore of a very rich quality, and it is proposed, by the present company to sink this shaft with all possible dispatch.

The area of the property is upwards of one mile square, and is traversed by several lodes of tin, of various widths; the main lode and the one upon which the shaft has been sunk, being from 10 to 12 fms. wides. The geological position of the set is clay-slate and granite, being the most productive ground for tin ores, and four-fifths of the richest mines in Cornwall and Devon are similarly situated.

arly situated.

The colebrated Goss Moors adjoins this property, where there are no less than 20 tin tream works, returning large profits.

The following well-known mines surround the sett. On the south-west, the Whea kilbert James; on the east, the Tregoss Head, the Old Beam (which has made 40,000), n profits), and Goonbarrow (which has been returning from 6 to 8 tons of tin per month

It is proposed t pumping the wat The following

s profits), and Goodbarrow (which has been returning from a to 5 tons of tin per monta or the last ten years).

The present owners propose to sell 5000 shares, of which not more than 3000 will be sufficient to pay for the engine and stamps, and all working expenses for twelve months to come.

It is proposed to erect a 50-in. cylinder engine at once, which will be ample power for umping the water and stamping the ores.

The following report from a highly-respectable agent will show the condition and respects of the mine; and as it will be seen that the capital thus raised will be amply unficient to bring the mine into a divident state, the shares will be confined to the mount subscribed, provision being made in the rules and regulations so as to avoid all urther liability.

icion to uning sum and the reason with the rea

Applications and the form accompanying the prospectus, addressed either to the bankers, or to the secretary of the company.

Reche, May 4, 1862.—The following is my report of the Royalton Tin Mine, situated in St. Columb, Cornwall:—I was employed in this mine in sinking a shaft in the old men's workings, which are about 9 fms. deep. There are thousands of tons of the lode left by the ancient miners to support the ground; the toole is very large, being 12 fms. wide, all good tin ground. There must have been considerable quantities of tin returned, as the ground is worked for 300 fms. in length, and from \$\.^4\$ to 6 fms. in depth. The lode now to be seen, in places, is worth from 2½ to 3 cwts. of black tin to the 100 sacks and of which a large quantity can be raised at any moment. I beg also to state that I, sunk on the lode about 12 ff. below the old workings, and in doing which I have taken as much as two wheelbarrows full of best work in a day, which I estimate was 2 cwts. of elean tin. This I did day after day. There is a lode gone down at the deepest point, 12 fms. wide, worth at least 4 cwts. of tin to the 100 sacks. I have written this of my own knowledge, having worked in the mine, as I have stated before. I have since been a mine agent, and have, more than once, recommended this property to my friends, having told them I would take a number of shares myself in it. Thelieve a great number of shares will be taken in this neighbourhood. I recommend a 28 or 30-in. engine, with 30 beads of stamps, to be erected, and at the same time to sink 10 or 11 fms. below the old workings, and then this would be one of the best tin mines in Cornwall.

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Notice is hereby given, that the Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES in this company from other than original share-holders, and to the allotments made a bonus of 25 per cent, in shares will be added; such applications, however, must be sent to me our or before the 15th proximo. Prospectuses, &c., can be add on application being made to the offices of the company.

7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C. GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

NORTH CARADON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) In 8000 shares of £2 10s. each. £1 payable on allotment.

In 8000 shares of £2 10s. each. £1 payable on allotment.

CAPT. FORSOY'S ERFORT ON NORTH CARADON.

Aug. 2, 1862.—Having carefully impacted the above mining properly, I beg to hand the following as my report:—f find the sett to comprise the estate of Rilia Mill, in the parish of Linkinghorne, on the banks of the Lynher River. It is sufficiently extensive, its situation is excellent, and its general minoralogical features are certainly unexceptionable, the strata at surface being a highly minoralized silvery slate, in which deposits of lead are always found. The main lock crossing the sett is from 9 to 10 R. wide, and is composed of gossan, mundle, and spots of lead, carrying a beautiful fookan about 2 R. wide on the eastern wall. For working the mine, I recommend clearing the deep adit, and sinking the engine-shaft to take the lode at from 30 to 40 fms.; and when this is accomplished, I am of the strongest opinion that a valuable mine will be opened. At the time of my inspection, I was somewhat surprised to find such a sett, in the best district in the county, remaining unworked; it is surrounded by the best dividend-paying mines—the Phoenix and Marke Vailey to the west; the Caradons, Ludcott, and Trelawny to the south; and to the east are the Kit Hill and Callington Mines; and in direct bearing is the run of the Devon Great Consols and others. In conclusion, I beg to recommend Morth Caradon as a good investment, as I am condition, if spiritedly worked, it will soon appear in the market as a dividend mine.

JOHN POMROY, Horrabridge, Taylstock.

The attention of mining investors is respectfully called to the merits of this valuable undertaking, which is projected under such features and auspices as afford an opportunity for investment with great advantage.

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This mining property (granted for 21 years at 1-18th duce) comprises the estates of Tremerkin and Wenmouth, in the parish of St. Neot, in the county of Cornwall, and situated to the west of Caradon Mines. A portion of this sett, called Wheal Sisters, was worked from 1845 to 1849, during which time above 3000 tons of copper ore was returned from the south lode, realising above £17,000, when the standard was considerably below 100. According to the books of the late company, £2400 worth of copper ore was returned in one month, and the standard at that time being only at 59.

South Caradon Mine at the same period could scarcely pay cost. Shares sold then at leas than £100 per 256th. The mine having previously paid a large amount in dividends, and but for the very liberal reduction in the dues, and perseverance on the part of the manager, South Caradon might at that time have been usapended also. Since then dividends amounting to £350 per 256th share has been made. Present price about £350 per 512th share, or a market value of £18,000 for the mine.

In addition to the lode wrought on in the Caradon United Mines by the late company, three other lodes were opened on at a shallow depth; from one of them from 10 to 12 vans of rich copper ore was returned, making a produce of over 20 per cent., and one of their lodes being a large strong lode, containing rich stones of grey copper ore. The stratum is killas, traversed by two large cross-courses, which afford great facilities for cross-cutting to the different lodes.

To the Wheal Mary Mine near the boundary, and parallel with the course of ore wrought on, and the other lodes to the nort

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Capt. J. HARRIS, 13, St. German's-terrace, Blackheath, Kent.
W. D. BUCK, Esq., merchant, Duke-street, London-bridge, S.E.
Colonel WRAGGE, Fair View, Shooter's Hill, Kent.
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill, E.C.
BROKERS—Mesars. Allsops, 3, Union-court, Old Brond-street, E.C.
SOLICITOR—C. J. Eldred, Esq., 8, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.
SECRETARY—Theophilus Broughton, Esq.
OFFICES,—18, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, PARLIAMENT STREET, LONDON.

This company is formed for the purpose of working an extensive and valuable coal eld at Gellygron, in the parish of Liantrissant, Clamorganshire, containing 240 across steam, coking, house, gas, and Cannel coal, together with ironstone, and beds of the

field at Getrygron, in the control of steam, coxing, house, gas, and Cannel coal, together with ironstone, and new of steam, coxing, house, gas, and Cannel coal, together with increase of royalty or rental), at a royalty of 9d, per ton of 2520 lbs, on coal, and 3d, per ton on fire-clay.

From the annexed reports (the originals, accompanied with pians and sections of the estate, may be seen at the company's office), it will be seen that there are no less than thirteen seams of coal, of the aggregate thickness of 60 ft., and containing 18,000,000 tons; it is proposed, however, in the first place to work only the Abergorky steam coal, which would yield upwards of 1,800,000 tons of large coal from the present level, which is highly prized on account of its peculiar adaptability in its raw state to locomotive engines, and is considered equal to the best in Wales for steam navigation.

The Ely Valley Raliway runs through the estate, thus preventing any necessity for way leave through any other property, as a siding of 200 yards only is required to effect a complete raliway communication to the port of Cardiff, which is distant only 16 miles.

In addition, it is calculated that very large returns will be realised from the Cannel coal, ironstone, and fire-clay, as they can be cheaply worked with the principal voins of coal.

COM... The following estimate, made by an eminent engineer, shows the profit that may be spected to accrue on the capital employed. This calculation may be seen at the com-

The rollowing estimate, made to accuse on the capital employed. This calculation may be seen at the company's office.

The saic of 100,000 tons of coal per annum at the Dock at Cardiff (as is shown by the annexed reports of the mining engineers, will yield that quantity for thirty years), at an average price of 8s, 6d, per ton, will yield a total of Deduct cost of raising, including wages, royalty, and all other charges, at 5s, 4d, per ton.

Leaving £15,833 6 8

available for dividends, or 55 per cent. on the capital,
Application for shares, with a deposit of 5s, each, may be made to the bankers, the
brokers, or the secretary, at the offices of the company, 18, Manchester-buildings, Parliament-street, London, 8. W., where may be obtained prospectures, with names of directors, forms of application for shares, and any further information desired.

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Annual income from life premiums, upwards of.

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Notices to Correspondents.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS,—Are directors of a company liable for the acts of the brat that is to say, if money be received for, and not paid over to, the company, are directors responsible for such money?—(Certainly, if the brokers be advertised to cooking any as authorised to receive applications for shares, which, of course, are as accompanied either by a remittance or banker's receipt. The company have their medy against the broker for embezylement. Surely there is no instance of above paying to the bankers money remitted as deposits on application for shares.—Es. M. Hingaron Down,—Unless some great reform is made in the management of this me mem must not be surprised at being told we have no right to look into surpling, be satisfied with what is done, pay the calls when made, and be contented it is see instead of is, 6d. The merchants' bill are very heavy per month; deduct a god centage from these, and it may be much more from what is received into social arterwards wasted or not accounted for, you would then see a saving of sweat if dred pounds in a few months; and when the whole is brought to light it will see to believed. Let your men earn as much as possible; pay a fair amount of such paying the satisfactory.—Sefficially, and is a dishouest.—Sefficially.—"One of the Adventurers" must append his mans is

SSHEUREN USING MINES.—"One of the Adventurers" must append his mass of communication. Mr. N. Ennor always signs his name to his letters, and will reply to those correspondents who authenticate their statements; therefore, including rengenting Pengenna, Ashburton United, &c., cannot be obtained from his anonymous writers.

tion respecting Pengenns, Ashburton Usited, &c., cannot be obtained from his anonymous writers.

Shr.—Will any reader kindly inform me, through the medium of the Journal, whe the Humid Copper Reduction Works, at Crewe, are still in existence; and, ifex, and the they known by. If not in existence, what became of them?—Quesnr Rosewarns Consols and Whilat Unity.—Under the head of Mining Notabilia owers, it was stated that the new shaft sunk by the Unity adventurers had jour be in Rosewarne Consols soft, and added greatly to the value of that mins. We now requested to state that the new shaft in question has been sunk within the sett, as described in the lease, and as shown by all their plans on the mins, those attempt to dispute the boundary line has been made by Rosewarne Consols.

Boring Machinely.—T. A. (Bristol)—The description of Mr. E. Libec's apparate boring appeared in the Mining Journal of August 16. We are not aware of the chine having been practically applied.

East Konoserro Mining Company.—As a shareholder in this company, I man (as, doubless, many other shareholders are to know what is our present paties what our future prospects. The company has been in possession of ample fine this year, but we can get no intelligible account of what has been lately accomply with them. The stamps, which ought to have been at work four months ago, wet ready, consequently no returns can be made by the mine. The annual as sheet was due, if I mistake not, in July, but we have had no notice as 7rd financial proceedings since June 30, 1861. I trust, however, that the genius centily sent out will be enabled to give a satisfactory account of the property, and intendence, there can be no question of most valuable results ensuing.—A. D. OLD WHEAL NETURE.—In last week's Journal I observe the name of W. "H." Rich in connection with that of Captain Harrwy, to a report on this mine. Is this a gent in the place of "William" Richards, "recently appointed, and iste of Est agent in the place of "William" Richards, "recently appointe

Agent in the place of "William" Richards," recently appointed, and Mine?—A SHAREHOLDER.

POLHICEY MOOR.—This mine has just helds a meeting (Sept. 2); the last one was It just seven months ago. The report of Feb. 14 says—"Our engineer promises the shall commence stamping in two months;" that, therefore, would be in April. "shall commence stamping in two months;" that, therefore, would be in April. where is the result after seven months' waiting? Surely to Poliskey may be a these words—"The mountain in labour has brought forth a mouse." I darsay 's these words—"The mountain in Jabour has brought forth a mouse." I darsay 's been attended with satisfactory results in therto.—A Holder of Texart Sax been attended with satisfactory results in the tot.—A Holder of Texart Sax Adellarde Land And Gold Company.—We believe that every information rep the affairs of this undertaking can be obtained on application to Messr. Has Sharp, and Hayles, 20, Tokenbouse-yard. The liquidators being themselve shareholders, it is natural to suppose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to suppose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to suppose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to suppose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to suppose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to suppose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to suppose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to appose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to appose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to appose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, it is natural to appose that the best is being done for the interest shareholders, the same application of the shareholders and the same application of the shareholders and the same application of

THE MINING JOURNA Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

There is a decrease again in our exports as compared with last The Government Returns are now made up for the month, and the months ending July 31, by which it appears that the total declared of the shipment of articles, the produce or manufacture of this county of 69,446,480*l*. for the longer period of this year, against 70,237,68*l*. in or a falling off to the extent of 791,205*l*., while as respects the aggs of 1860 there is a deficiency of 5,095 207*l*. For the month of all total was 12,131,801*l*., an excess of 2,037,641. over the correspondent of the past year. The exports of July are, moreover, and month of the past year. The exports of July are, moreover, and an advantage of 3,692,746*l*. over January, 3,811,742*l*. over May, and 2,342,35*l*. March, 2,308,913*l*. over April, 833,214*l*. over May, and 2,342,35*l*. March, 2,308,e13*l*. over April, 833,214*l*. over May, and 2,342,35*l*. March, 2,308,e13*l*. over April, 838,214*l*. over May, and control of the sexports, we have the satisfaction of mentioning that there is an increase exports, we have the satisfaction of mentioning that there is an increase on general account identified with the mining industry of the after allowing for 182,457*l*. the decrease in the items of coals, make after allowing for 182,457*l*. the decrease in the items of coals, make and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*., and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*., and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*., and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*., and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*., and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*., and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*., and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*., and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second 174,604*l*. and the third and zinc, the first being 2546*l*., the second

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d with last th, and the al declared, this country 137,885.7 in test the aggment of July 137,885.7 in the correspondent of July 137,885.7 in the correspondent of July 137,885.7 in the correspondent of July 137,860.7 in the coals, make the

102,184L, whereas railway iron of itself shows a decrease of si, but when we consider the rapid manner in which telegraphic aim is being established throughout the world, while railway which telegraphic is being established throughout the world, while railway is being established throughout the world, while railway is relatively in abeyance, there is no anomaly in these figures. The control of the reports as regards the transactions in bullion and it is graifying to find that the exports for the month of July is graifying to find that the exports for the month of July at the late of the control of the returns for the seven months, when the imports were under the exports of the seven months, when the imports were late, and the exports 14,406,2854, or 2,645,815. of imports over During the month we received 2,279,969l. from the United and remitted 1285l. From Mexico we imported 732,826s.; from 14,565,572l.; from British Columbia, 11,088l.; from Gibraltar, if malta, 2002l.; and from the west coast of Africa, 12,572l., if 138,084l., without exports of this nature, so that the whole is set to the credit of this country. During the seven months, on the set is the credit of this country. During the seven months, on 12,445l.; British Columbia, 11,088l.; Gibraltar, 15,812l.; Malta, and China, 1202l.; together no less than 8,523,919l. On the last we exported to British North America, 241,212l.; to Brazil, and the Danish West Indies, 71,311l.: together, 549,084l., an activing specie or bullion; so that the balance in favour of this as respects the exports and imports on those items is, 7,974,885l. and from the Hanse Towns we had 1,242,375l., and remitted to them the first the sevent of 5,538,831l., and exported to them the first the sevent of the seve

ON PEAT FUEL-No. I.

har glad to find that attention is again directed to the utilisation of and that the disappointments and losses which have followed former no effect this object are not sufficiently discouraging to prevent a must be effect this object are not sufficiently discouraging to provent a ried is milar endeavours. When we remind our readers that there a set 6,000,000 acres of bog land in this country, and 3,500,000 in set not hat Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Sw., Italy, Spain, India, and North and South America, contain immeres of bog; and when we consider that the peat of which these miss possesses all the elements of a fael much purer and more set that coal, we shall not be chargeable with extravagant expressions and the set of the

heg he coal neids of Great Britain are so productive that they sup-signment enormous output of 80,000,000 tons of coal per annum; in lawning 15,000 tons of coal per acre to be the average yield of again fields, 80,000,000 tons per annum will exhaust 5300 acres at all would clear 530,000 acres, or an area of 830 square miles, in the strength of the square of the square miles, in the square miles, in the square miles are square miles, in the square miles are square miles.

sizes. It is, therefore, a matter of national and universal importance prik; fiposible, a material more abundant than coal—in no respect sires its a fuel, and in many respects superior.

Russ time ago noticed in our columns an invention for condensing a whost pressure, into hard and solid blocks, of the same specific ris scal. The process appeared to be remarkably simple, but not sing dis having been adopted, we apprehended that there was some minest to its being used with commercial advantage. We were agree-supplied to see one of the Peat Machines above alluded to working is hierasional Exhibition (western annexe, Class VII., No. 1562), what collection of samples of the condensed peat (eastern annexe, is [No. 41). It is impossible to see the machine at work, and the aims of prepared peat and charcoal, without a strong conviction of this of the invention. We are informed that a large capital is about its matter the invention. We are informed that a large capital is about its what every success to the enterprise. We ought, perhaps, to that we have not been in anyway solicited to recommend the inventaging publicity to the undertaking; but we have requested and obuilt information as will enable us to make our readers acquainted in increase.

an information as will enable us to make our readers acquainted a sent.

Inspose to insert in our Journal a series of articles on this interesttient, dividing it into four sections:—1. The general properties of
missal peat fuel;—2. Its application to gas-lighting;—3. Its use
meaning seam for stationary, locomotive, and marine engines; and,
head, in the present paper, confine our remarks to the general chaseasing seam for stationary, locomotive, and marine engines; and,
head, in the present paper, confine our remarks to the general chaseas the conlensed peat, and the mode of preparing it. We cannot
we consider the question of cost, as the limited scale on which the
size hiberto been produced will not supply sufficient data for accustances as the season of the season of the season of the feel as must remove all doubt of its great value, if it can
make at its estimated cost, which is less than that of coal at the pit's
a feelity with which peat can be obtained, and the simplicity
spees which it undergoes, certainly favours this estimate. The
spensal is as follows:—The peat, as it is dug from the bog, is
no tipped into a hopper, beneath which is a strainer formed of
metal, and within the strainer an archimedean screw; at the
destrainer is a small opening, through which any very coarse
one roots and fibres, which will not pass through the perfora
seed roots and fibres, which will not pass through the perforance
at strainer, fall into a waste-pipe, and are rejected, or may be
strainer, fall into a waste-pipe, and are rejected, or may be
strainer the small fibres are cut up by the sharp edges of the
metal, through which they pass with the decomposed part of
the strainer of this size will discharge from 5 to 8 tons per
The decomposed part of this size will discharge from 5 to 8 tons per
The decomposed part of the peat protrudes through every hole in
the strainer of this size will discharge from 5 to 8 tons per
The decomposed part of the peat protrudes through every hole in
the strainer one to insert in our Journal a series of articles on this interest stand a powerful bias, emits great and a powerful bias, emits great and a roke. It is impervious to water, improves by keeping, to be degree of carbonisation required, will make 1 ton of ex-

taing power of the condensed peat is considerably in exces, will be seen by the following report of Messrs. Jackson and

the boiling, evaporating, and fusing properties of five

		he required he same bod to bolling po	y of	to sam	CTR	required porate th dy of was	18	Time re to effect plete f	
May tree.	*****	6 minutes	***		14	minutes		31 m	inutes
h 2 "	****	178 11		****	6	**	*****	. 14	99
A4 "	*****	1 "	****	****	7	99	*****	. 17	**
A	*****	1 "	****	****	7	99	*****	. 26	
-	*****	1 "	****	****	6	19	*****	17%	99
	of pear	tested in	tha	*****		59	******	. 11	19

They were subjecte

to different degrees of heat when being dried; and the difference in their results is due to the mode of treatment, and not to any difference in the quality of the peat. It will be observed that each of the five samples of peat raised the temperature of water to the boiling point in one-sixth of the time required water to the boiling point in one-sixth of quality of the pens. It will be overteen to the boiling point in one-sixth of the time required when using coal; and that the same quantity of water which was evaporated by coal in 14 minutes was evaporated by the same weight of peat in 5 to 7 minutes. It will also be noticed that metal which required 31 minutes to be fused by coal, was fused by one sample of the peat, of the same weight as the coal, in 11 minutes. The duration of the fuel, after being ignited, was the same with the coal as with an equal weight of the No. 5 sample of peat; the duration of the other four samples of peat was one-third less than that of coal. The relative powers of the fuels, taking into account the difference both in their duration and in the duty done by them (but irrespective of the time required for evaporation or fusion to commence, which is greatly in favour of the peat), are represented by the following figures:—

 Coal
 ...
 100
 Peat, No. 3
 133

 Peat, No. 1
 155
 No. 4
 135

 , No. 2
 133
 No. 5
 280

The No. 5 sample of peat was in the proper condition for generating steam, and for smelting iron and other metals. We may anticipate our remarks on the use of this fuel for steam-boilers, by stating that a trial trip with a steamboat on the Thames confirms Messrs. Jackson and Townson's report of the power of the peat, as compared with coal, in generating steam. The No. 1 sample was best suited for domestic fuel; Nos. 2, 3, steam. The No. 1 sample was best suited for domestic and 4 were in the best state for the production of gaslight.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 4.—The Coal Trade continues dull and flat, generally speaking.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

SEPT. 4.—The Coal Trade continues dull and flat, generally speaking. The iron and manufacturing trades are considered somewhat better, and improving, several of the large firms having received good orders lately. A very interesting meeting took place at the Elswick Engine and Ordnance Works, on Monday, the occasion being the laying the foundation stone of a new building, to be used as a Mechanics' Institute, the present one being too small and inconvenient. The meeting was attended by several gentlemen of mark, and speeches were made by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, Mr. Hutchinson, the President, and others. Great credit is due to Sir William Armatrong, the principal ower and manager of the works, for the interest he takes in the improvement of his mumorous workmen in literature, science, and everything calculated to benefit them. The institute attached to these works is one of the most prospectors in the North: one important feature being the establishment of classes in contection with it, and prizes are given to the most proficient pupils in those classes; these consist of mechanical and free hand drawing and mathematical classes. After laying of the foundation stone by Sir William, the annual soirée was held in the pattern-shop of the works, which was attended by upwards of 1500 persons. During the evening an opportunity was afforded to visiters of inspecting the numerous workshops, filled with machinery, &c., in all stages of progress. After take the meeting was held, presided over by Sir Wm. Armstrong, when the presentation of prizes took place. The prize was for mechanical drawing, when the presentation of prizes took place. The prize was for mechanical drawing, when the presentation of prizes took place.

The prize was for the advantages of this institution than we have a forded as by its having enabled a fitter in the works at at present an opportunity of taking the first prize on this occasion." In presenting the remainder of the prize of the men was proved to the profit

to their success, as it gives much increased facilities for the conveyance of finished iron from the works, and also opens up a new field for the supply of coal and coke for consumption at the works.

The Hareshaw Ironworks, near Bellinghain, will shortly be offered for sale by Messrs. Anderson and Mack. The money for the erection of these works was supplied by the Union Bank when under the management of Mr. William Chapman. They cost something like 150,0004, but have for many years been dormant.

A painting is now exhibiting in Newcastle, in the window of Mr. Hay, Graingerstreet, which attracts much attention. The subject is well chosen, and certain to attract notice, as everything connected with the Hartley calamity possesses great interest. The "Heading of the Queen's Letter" must, therefore, be a catching subject. The subject, if skilfally handled, ought to make the engraving as popular in the cottage of the pitman as the "Cotter's Saturday Night" is already in every cottage in the kingdom. The picture represents a pitman's cottage at Hartley. An old man is reading the Queen's letter on the melancholy occasion. He is apparently a grandfather, and an old woman is seated by him. The cottage appears to be pretty well drawn, and also its contents, although the canteen and Davy lamp appear to be out of their places, being piaced upon the floor. The figure of the old man as appears to be good: he is very like an old pitman. But with respect to the other figures, they seem to be too much crowded. There are too many of them, and the general effect does not appear to be good. All the figures, with the exception of the old man, are deficient in expression, and, on the whole, the pletter does not appear to be at all worthy of the occasion.

A general meeting of the members of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers will be held to-day. The principal business will be the discussion of the paper of Mr. G. B. Forster, on the Hartley Accident, the particulars of which I shall forward.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

SEPT. 4.—The Iron Trade in both parts of this county maintains the degree of improvement previously indicated; and as the districts throughout Great Britain, from the Clyde to the Tees, and from the Trent to the Taff, are all more fully employed than they were, we may hope that the growth of the demand is based on substantial and permanent causes. It has been for some months evident to every thoughtful observer of the course of the trade that prices had reached their minimum; and this conviction has, probably, made its way to the directional boards of railways, and the convictions of purchasers generally. The new projects to which the low rate of discount has given the means of becoming actual undertakings, and which will be soon accomplished facts, will in most cases be large consumers of iron; whilst the plating of naval vessels, going on or meditated as it is in all the maritime nations to a greater or less extent, and in the Federal States of America, and for the Seceded States elsewhere, on a large scale, necessarily increases the demand for iron. These causes may help to account for an improvement, which does not find a parallel in the general state of the commerce of the country. The rapid and continuous increase in the demand for iron for France also helps to account for the improved state of the trade, and Spain is likewise augmenting her consumption to a very important degree. Pig-iron is firmer, and makers are getting more confident of an advancement at quarter-day. In considering the extent which any immediate advance can reach, it must be remembered that there are a very great number of blast-furnaces in the kingdom only awaiting a slight advance in price, which may appear likely to be permanent, to be blown in, and thus help to check the rise in price by increasing the supply.

Last week an accident, by which a man was killed, and another escaped in a wonderful manner by clinging to some timbers at the side of the shaft.

likely to be permanent, to be blown in, and thus help to check the rise in price by increasing the supply.

Last week an accident, by which a man was killed, and another escaped in a wonderful manner by clinging to some timbers at the side of the shaft, was alluded to. The enquiry before the corner was terminated on Aug. 28. It may be romembered that the immediate cause of the accident was the machinery setting out of gaz. Mr. J. P. Baker, Mines I also the accident was the machinery setting out of gaz. Mr. J. P. Baker, Mines I also the condition of a setting out of set. Mr. J. P. Baker, Mines I in out of adjustment—that is, it was not hung correctly on the centre, so that in revolving its outer edge would not describe a correct circle. The pinion-wheel into which it worked was also out of adjustment to the extent of \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch. The two wheels did not appear to have worked into each other more than 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) inch. The two wheels did not appear to have worked into each other more than 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) inch at the point were they overlapped most, so that there would be at the opposite point a hold of not more than \(\frac{1}{2} \) inch, and any slight disturbance of the foundation, to which an undermined district sach as this is peculiarly liable, would readily throw wheels, working so little into one another, out of gear. The fly-wheel was supported by a 14-inch wall, and rested on a wooden sill, 6 ft. long, 13 in. wide, and 9 in. thick, which was secured to this wall by two boits. This sill was found to have been pashed from its original position about 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) inch from the pinion-wheel. Mr. Baker said, with the wheels so out of adjustment as these were, the machinery was unsafe to work. He could not any positively what was the direct cause of the accident. If the two wheels became separated in a part of their revolution, and the outer extreasity of the cogs struck each other as the revolution proceeded, that might have senved the sill. Or it might here became superated in a pa

by Parliament, except a culvert at Lichfield, will be completed. This will include the extension of the supply to West Bromwich and Smethwick. A dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum was recommended and declared. The receipts have not progressed as was expected, for which the depression in trade may somewhat account. A general meeting of proprietors of the Railway Carriage Company (limited), was held at Worcester on Friday last, Mr. W. Lowis in the chair. The report, which was unanithously adopted, congratulated the shareholders on the satisfactory condition of their affairs, as they were in a position to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the past three months, had it been considered advisable to do so. In answer to Mr. Abell, the Secretary said the preliminary expenses of the company had been 1051L 14s. 3d., which had not yet all been discharged. The report deprecated any efforts to extend the business of the company, olidpury works, have concluded a very israe and important contract for the supply of the whole of the rolling stock, icocomolive on rines, carriages, wagons, and fixed plant, such as turntables, station frames, &c., for the Turin and Savona Railway. The Begian and other makers endeavoured to secure the contract, and as the district will be considerably benefited by the work, we have to congratulate the company and the district on the success of the Oldbury Company.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

SEPT. 4.—There is a more healthy feeling prevalent in the Iron Trade this week than we have had to report for some time past. The orders from the Continent are more numerous, and the latest advices speak favourably of the future prospects of trade in general. We have had a large increase in the demand for machinery for exportation. The enquiry for rails and railway tronwork is very active, owing to the demand which is being made for the renewal of permanent way and the construction of branch lines, which is occupying the attention of most of our boards of direction at the present time. There is a brisk enquiry for plates for shipbuilding, and generally all the enquiries at the present time are for railway ironwork. The Coal Trade is improving, owing to the demand from the London merchants, who are now laying in their stocks for the winter trade. The present rates and the favourable terms for carriage by the railway companies are inducing the London coalowners to purchase very largely. The competition thus created must have a good effect in reducing the rates charged to the consumer.

There is nothing of importance being transacted in the lead mines of Derbyshire. Last week the plant belonging to the Mill Town Mining Company, at Ashover, was sold by public auction, and realised about 500f. The mine has been abandoned by the present proprietary, after an unsuccessful attempt to sink through the tondstone. The mine has paid the original shareholders, several dividends of 5s. each having been paid. The shareholders who have purchased at a premium will suffer most by the stoppage of the mine. It is somewhat singular that the only two lead mines which have been worked at Ashover for some time past should now be laid aside. No doubt when trade into consideration the proposed reduction of their wayes. There was again a large attendance. James Thompson took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Samuge of the mine. It is somewhat singular that the only two lead mi

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

SEPT. 4.—There is but little change to report as regards the Coal and Iron Trade since our last Journal. The tone of the coal market is better than it has been for many months, and there is every appearance of an advance in price being shortly realised. The increased firmness of the market agrees with the predictions already expressed in previous reports which appeared in the Mining Journal from this district, and it is quite evident that the coalmasters may look forward with satisfaction to the future. It is generally admitted that since the commencement of the improvement in the iron trade there has been a fair demand for coal; and, if that is the case now, what will it be when the winter sets in? All indications tend to show that higher prices will soon be quoted, and it is confidently expected that such will be the result before many months have passed. The reports from the different collieries are already becoming favourable, and the colliers are generally well employed. The iron trade is showing still more vitality than reported last week. In rails quotations are now fully 10s. per ton higher than they were six months ago, and merchant bars have advanced in nearly equal proportion. Another advance of 10s. would restore confidence throughout the district, and give an impetus to every branch of trade. The opinion prevails that such will be the case, and it is to be wished that the expectations thus formed will be realised.

A very important mineral and agricultural district will be provided with increased railway accommodation on the 18th inst., which cannot fail to have a healthy influence on the trade of Brymawr, Abergavenny, Merthyr, and the adjoining towns. On Saturday last the half-yearly meeting of the Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny Railway was held at the company's offices, Abergavenny. The report stated that the line had been leased to the London and North-Western at a rental of 5 per cent. per annum on the share capital, and this announcement gave general satisfaction to the shareholders. The e SEPT. 4.—There is but little change to report as regards the Coal and fron Trade since our last Journal. The tone of the coal market is better

s mentioned, which show that capitalists have great latter in the resources and attentioned this district.

The Great International Exhibition has been greatly patronised by the inhabitants of outh Wales, both as regards exhibiting and visiting. Although the railway companies fier every inducement to all classes of society by means of excursions and cheap fares, et there are thousands of working men in this district who have not been able to gaher together a sufficient quota to visit the Exhibition. The proprietors of the Great Vestern Colliery, Pontypridd, have given an excellent example in this respect, by pre-unting each of their workmen with a free ticket to the Exhibition. The large employers I about in Monmouthshire and South Wales would do well to follow the example of he Great Western Colliery proprietors, as it would be the means of affording a treat to heir workmen, and it would be another link in the union which ought to exist between nextern and men.

heir workmen, and it would be another link in the union which ought to exist between nasters and men.

The contract for the new lines of railway between Pontardulais and Swansea, and Jandilo and Carmarthen, have, it is reported, been let to Messrs. Waring and Overend, and the first sod will be cut about the end of this month.

The accident at the Old Castle Colliery, Lianelly, will be in the recollection of many four readers, when five men lost their lives by the water inundating the workings, kithough several engines have been kept day and night at work, none of the bodies have been found. It appears the water is now sinking 2 ft. every 24 hours, and it is exceeded, provided no unforeseen difficulties are met with, that two of the bodies will be ecovered in a few days.

The arrivals at Swansea include the Lady Basset from Genoa, with 132 tons of copper re and 8 tons of silver ore, for order.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE COLLIERS.—On Wednesday Lord and Lady Palmerston visited their extensive estates in Nottinghamshire; after some formal proceedings they proceeded to Lambelose House, the residence of the late Lord Melbourne, and now of Mr. Thomas Barber, the senior of the firm of Barber, Walker, and Co., the proprietors of the extensive colliery works in the neighbourhood, and lessees of the valuable mineral property of Lady Palmerston. After lunchoon the party proceeded to the great colliery works at Eastwood, where the miners and their wives and families, dressed in holiday attire, were present to meet them. His lordship, accompanied by Mr. Barber, examined the works, in which he appeared to take great interest, and during which time 13 tons of coal were brought from the bottom of the pit to the surface in seven minutes. His Lordship, having examined the works, in which he appeared to take great interest, addressed the colliers from the pit bank. He said: Lady Palmerston desires me to tell you how much gratified she has been at seeing the progress of these works, and the good appearance of all those who are engaged in them. I trust that you will go on and moral improvement of your children. Ton know very well that the industry you are engaged in the essential to the prosperity of the country, for without those elements which you produce from the bowties of the earth those who live on the surface would be very poor indeed. I trust you will not only be examples to other people, but that you will educate your children, and bring them up to be as good and useful as yourselves, and if possible, to be better;—but that twould be difficult. I am sure it gives us great pleasure to come amongst you, and we hope that when we part we shall leave with you kindly recollections. I am sure we shall ever remember the good feeling you have manifested to Lady Palmerston and myself.—Mr. Rosov (Lady Palmerston's mineral agent) said, instead of giving Lord Palmerston the twen we have the mines, thus adding to the safety and

the reins of Government in this country, and that Ludy Palmerston might live many years to receive the large revenues of these collieries.—Hearty and prolonged cheers fol-lowed, during which his Lordship left for Lambelose House.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-1862.

In a series of articles the Times has reviewed, as it says, "all the objects of special interest which are included in Class I. under the general Iron." The greater portion of the information contained in these ws consist either of elementary descriptions of iron and its products, reviews consist either of elementary descriptions of iron and its products, or else such startling announcements as upon investigation appear not only recklessly untrue, but in many instances to have been written for uo other purpose than that of misleading the public. The articles referred to conclude in the following grandiloquent manner:—"We have now completed our review of the smelting and manufacture of iron throughout the world, so far as represented at the present International Exhibition. We have earnestly striven to mete out justice with an impartial hand, neither fearing to censure, nor being reluctant to praise." With such language, dogmatical in the extreme as it is, we are not surprised, so peculiar is it to our contemporary; but with regard to the truth of the assertion, as well as that of others made in connection with the same subject, we will now make an examination. On Aug. 13, it states, in speaking of Sheffield, "She no longer maintains her boasted pre-eminence even in common articles of cutlery, such as table knives, in which she is beaten hollow by the French, and this, too, it is said, with steel of her own manufacture, imported into France. In surgical instruments she is also signally defeated by the same invading foe. Before the Exhibition she secunted the idea of a rival; but her eyes are now opened, and we have the best authority for stating that she feels her humiliation, and is resolved to amend her ways."

amend her ways."

This statement we unequivocally pronounce as incorrect: it evinces that its author must have been lamentably deficient of practical knowledge, or else did not trouble to exercise it, when writing such a libel. We challenge anyone who understands the subject to find table knives, or any other description of cutlery, in the French court that are superior in quality to those contributed by the principal Sheffield exhibitors; and the same remark will hold good with respect to Class XVII., in which surgical instruments are exhibited.

We defy our contemporary to point out amongst the articles sent from

We defy our contemporary to point out amongst the articles sent from France cutlery of better quality or workmanship than that shown by the old and justly-reputed house of Rogers and Son. The Mappins, also, make an exhibition not only creditable to themselves, but also capable of old and justly-reputed house of Rogers and Son. The Mappins, also, make an exhibition not only creditable to themselves, but also capable of being brought into competition with any foreign goods. In scissors, also, we distinctly assert that nothing can excel in quality those exhibited by Wilkinson and Son. It is not from a desire to depreciate French or any other foreign goods that we make these positive assertions, nor is it our wish unduly to laud our native manufacturers, but in the name of fair play we enter this protest against the misstatements of the Times. The surgical instruments of English manufacture will also bear favourable comparison with any of toreign make. There is nothing in the French department to surpass in excellence of workmanship the productions of Matthews, Weiss and Son, or Whicker and Blaise. On the contrary, we believe these makers exhibit instruments of much better construction than are to be found in any other part of the building. And to revert to table knives, those of French manufacture which we inspected were very inferior to the English. Some exhibited in the case of makers that obtained a medal for excellance of quality "and varied assortment of cutlery," are actually full of holes on the surface! Are these the articles by which the Sheffield people are "beaten hollow?" And is it by Matthieu and Leuer that the English Matthews is "signally defeated?" We opine not, and if it be not by them, certainly it can be by no others. The French, we must admit, evidently have the advantage in respect to design, but design and manufacture are totally different things. To have a really effective article is of far greater utility than one of ever so elegant a design without effectiveness. If the writer of the articles formed his judgment by the external appearance, then he may have some grounds for saying that Sheffield has been "beaten hollow;" and should this be the case, we would not give much for the information communicated upon "the best authority" that "she (Sheffield) feels her humi

other statement which was made by our mighty contemporary on the manu-facture of iron. In another article it says (in describing the difference be-tween hot and cold blast iron) that cold-blast metal "commands a much tween hot and cold blast iron) that cold-blast metal "commands a much higher price than hot-blast, because it requires a much larger amount of fuel for its production." What can be a more absurd reason than this? Is it because an article simply costs more in manufacturing that it is to fetch a higher price than another? We could not have expected that any journalist would ever have the presumption to advance such nonsense. Has quality nothing to do with the arrangement of price? If not, what is the reason of the adoption of the Bessemer process upon so large a scale? The fact is quality rules prices, and the information given by the Times upon this, as upon many other points, is altogether wrong. We shall take an early opportunity of laying before our readers many other of the errors committed by our would-be infallable contemporary.

Welsh Gold.—Just before entering the eastern annexe there is a case prominently placed containing some attractive specimens of gold-bearing ores and ingots of gold exhibited by the Vigra and Clogar Mining ores and ingots of gold exhibited by the Vigra and Clogar Mining ores and ingots of gold exhibited by the Vigra and Clogar Mining (for the first successful result in Britain, chiefly due to their agent, John Parry, of the working of a gold-bearing voin;" yet the case a little more northward has been entirely passed over by these infailible judges. The case to which we refer is that exhibited by Mr. T. A. Readwin, who has probably done more to aid the development of the auriferous deposits of Merionethshire than any other individual, and contain as instructive a collection as could be brought together. There are auriferous pyrites, auriferous sulphide of zinc, auriferous galena, auriferous sulphide of copper, virgin gold in quartz with Silurian shale, virgin gold in blende, with quartz and schist, virgin gold in ferruginous quartz with telluric-bismuth (very rich), once thrown aside as "poor copper ore," and many other highly interesting specimens; a prill of gold weighing 11 grains extracted by Mr. Readwin from 37 ozs. of North Dolfrwynog ore, in which not a particle of gold was discoverable by the miscroscope; and a beautiful piece of gold in quartz, set in a breast-pit of Merionethshire gold; and a specimen of auriferous galena from Cwmheisian, containg 105 ozs. to the ton, being amongst the number. The Welsh gold specimens bear a fair comparison with any in the building, although Australia, Tasmania, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Canada, and several foreign countries are well represented.

YORKSHIRE STEAM COAL.—The controversy, with which most of our readers are familiar, as to whether North Country or South Wales coal ought to be regarded as superior for steam purposes, must, at least, have convinced the consumers that neither one nor the other is so incomparably more valuable that the other should be excluded. An opportunity is nov more valuable that the other should be excluded. An opportunity is now afforded for another discussion—whether the Yorkshire coal is not to be preferred to either. In the eastern annexe, Messrs. Firth Barber and Co., of the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley, exhibit some very excellent specimens of coal from their main seam, the Barnsley Bed, in the Oaks Colliery, near Barnsley. The full thickness of the seam is shown, with its divisions of hard and soft coal. As a steam coal the hard coal has given coast extifection in every instance in which it has been employed and has divisions of hard and soft coal. As a steam coal the hard coal has given great satisfaction in every instance in which it has been employed, and has been honoured with a place upon the Iudian Council and of the French Admiralty; it has, likewise, proved well adapted for metallurgical purposes, and is extensively used for locomotive and marine engines. The soft coal is that which finds its way to the London market under the name of Barnsley house coal, and is of a quality which, we believe, only requires to be better known to ensure it even a larger sale than it enjoys at present. The Yorkshire coal is low-priced in comparison with other coal, and as its quality is really good, it is certainly entitled to attention.

Hyprantic Strand-Hammer.—In the Zollversin machinery department

HYDRAULIC STEAM-HAMMER.—In the Zollverein machinery department avery excellent steam-hammer is exhibited by Mr. LOUIS SCHWARTZKOPFF, of Berlin, which will well repay inspection. For light work the hammer appears to be invaluable, from the great facility with which the force of the blow is regulated, and the sase with which all the niecties of hand forzing are attained. In general appearance the hammers is not unlike the very excellent inverted cylinder hammers so largely manufactured in this country by Mr. R. Morrison, of Newcastleon-Tyme, but the force of the blow instead of being regulated by the steam in the cylinder is varied by the raising or lowering of the bed, which earries the article to be forged. This anvil is supported by a body of water, being, in fact, the top of a hydraulte ram, or water balance. The water space under the hammer head is connected with a corresponding space behind the frame of the hammer, and the water has to support the anvil

on the one side and a flat plunger on the other. It will be apparent that from this arrangement any movement of the plunger must immediately act upon the anvil; the lowering of the plunger can-ing the anvil to approach the hammer head, and the raising of it the reverse effect. The plunger is acted upon by a lever, the end of which works in a carved slot, and which is easily raised and lowered by the attendant, and in order that the anvil may be firmly fixed in any required position instantaneously a second handle is provided, by the simple lowering of which the lever is tightly locked to the slot. The distance between the hammer and the anvil can thus be varied with the greatest facility a hundred times in a minute if necessary, and as the bammer head makes no less than 800 strokes in the same time the finest forgings can be turned out. Honourable Mention has been made of the hammer by the international Jurors; but as the reason of the award was simply "for a steam-hammer," it seems probable that the merits of the invention were not very particularly enquired into or appreciated.

Anti-Flammable Life Preserver.—Wolfram and its uses is a subject in which a large number of mine adventurers are interested, inasmuch as

Invention were not very particularly enquired into or appreciated.

Anti-Flammable Life Preserver.—Wolfram and its uses is a subject in which a large number of mine adventurers are interested, inasmuch as the metal is not unfrequently met with as a deleterious ingredient in tin ore, yet in the hands of Mr. R. Oxland, of Plymouth, this evil companion has been turned to positive advantage. The mixed ore is now treated in proportions indicated by the quantity of wolfram present, with soda ash, a crude carbonate of sodarided with an iron bed to privant the re-actions that would otherwise take place between the constituents of the bricks, the sods, the tin, and the tungaten. By this calcination at a red heat, the tungatic acid leaves the iron and combines with the soda, producing tungstate of soda, which is soluble in water, and is thus capable of being easily removed. The residuary oxides of iron and manganese are then separated by washing, and the black tin obtained pure. By evaporating and concentrating the solution of tungstate of soda, this salt is obtained in the crystalline form. It has been proposed to use this substance as a mordant for dyeing purposes, as a source of supply of metallic tungsten for the manufacture of alloys, for the manufacture of substance, for rendering fabrics non-inflammable, so as to prevent the terrible accidents constantly occurring from the burning of ladies' dresses. For this purpose a patent has been obtained by Messra. Versatans and Orrekment, of the purpose a patent has been obtained by Messra. Versatans and Orrekment, of the purpose a patent has been obtained by Messra. Versatans and Orrekment, of this purpose a patent has been obtained by Messra. Versatans and Orrekment, of the purpose of the castern annexe. The great recommendation of the tungstate of soda, when applied for rendering fastile fabrics uninflammable, is that healther the labric itself, nor its colour or appearance, is in the slightest degree injured. The "Anti-dammable Life Preserver" has already been largely i

Versmann exhibits, also, a series of beautiful wolfram colours, chiefly applicable as bronzes, and which are remarkable for their brillinary and low prics, and for which, together with the halder life preserver, the jurors have awarded a medal.

TURBINE WATEL-WHERLS.—In the western annexe, near the great engine of the Lilleshall Company, will be found a series of turbine water-wheels, manufactured by the North Moor Founder Company, under the patent of Mr. Schiele, whose form of turbine has already been largely adopted. The mode in which the turbine works is very simple: the water is conducted from the top of the fall, through a tube, to the spiral water-chamber which surrounds the drum; from this chamber it passes through the water possing the water and the current of the outer passing down the supply tube cannot escape without first passing through the curved buckets, and that in making this passage a forward rotatory motion must be given to the drum, such motion being readily communicated by the usual gearing to any machinery which it may be desired to drive. The power is driven off by a steady pressure of the water while it is passing along the curved wings, and having exhausted all its power, passes out from each end of the drum into the tail race. The drum being water-sight, and full of air only, is partly floated by the water; the supply water the position of the drum axie upon the foct-step can thus be regulated to reduce the friction to the minimum. The drum is readily secessible, and can be litted out without removing any other parts in order to get at the footstep, and the quantity of water admitted (and consequently the power of twheel) can be regulated with great facility by the closing or opening of additional water ports. It is found in practice that the turbine can be made to work with a speed as uniform as that of a steam-engine, and that the can be approximated and consequently the power of twheely can be requised to reduce the turbine can be

Co., Liverpool; the Waterford Steam Shipping Company; Hariand Wolf, of Beliast, and many others.

American Minerals.—In the United States department, which occupies the extreme south-eastern corner of the building. Mr. J. W. Feucht-wanger, of New York, exhibits a very excellent collection of American minerals, and in describing them, remarks that the Mexican, Peruvian, and Brazilian mines have brought all the silver, gold, diamonds, and other precious stones to light; but the United States of America, which are a part of the western hemisphere, appear to have shared the largest portion of the blessings of Providence, by the development of the most useful metals; the extreme south and extreme north of this continent have for 10 years past supplied the world "with all the gold and copper, and the central part of the United States has opened its bowels to furnish the facel and the iron by millions of tons." Mr. Fauchtwanger expresses his regret that, owing to the unfortunate difficulties between the North and the South, he was unable to procure all the natural productions of some of the Southern States as desired; many localities of North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, &c., are unrepresented. He has, however, sent from Pennsylvania and New York States such as to compensate for the former, and feels confident that the apatites, calcites, and hematites from northern New York; the spinelies, hornblendes, scapolites, and angites from central New York; the large quarts groups from the Shawanghunk Mountains; the fine zeolite family from the New York and Erie Railroad cut, at Bergen Hill, New Jersey, opposite the city of New York; and the fine minerals and ores from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hameshire, will intrinsically be found more valuable than from some the New York and Erie Railroad cut, at Bergen Hill, New Jersey, opposite the city of New York; and the fine minerals and ores from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, will intrinsically be found more valuable than from some localities of the southern bemisphere. Among the most remarkable specimens to which he would draw the attention of the mineralogist and amateur, are two extraordinary fine apsendment of reguline crystallised copper from Lake Superior: the one, which is 3 ft. long, and resembling a serpent, and the other representing a tree; the groups of crystal, aphelle, hornblende, from Orange county; the mammoth scapolite crystal, with both terminations, which has probably no match; the mineral caughter of nickel, yielding 70 per cent. of that rare metal, from the Gap Mine in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is likewise one of the varieties. The plumbago from New York bids fair to rival in quality the Ceylon mineral; the idocrase from the State of Maine, occurring in gleantic crystals much larger than those from Norway; the fine rose quarts from New Hampshire, and the vitreous felspar from Wilmington, Delaware, which are the materials for manufacturing incorruptible teeth, and are used by the largest manufacturer in the world, Dr. S. S. White, of Philadelphia, are noteworthy. The specimens of polished American marbles from New York, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Fennessee, and California, are no less interesting, particularly the Leocadia Breccia marble from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His small cabinets contain many minerai curlosities, not the least attractive being the specimen of spatite in lime, embracing three terminated crystals of sircon, sphene, and apalite, formed close to each other, from Jefferaon county, New York, and this specimen afords much material for a scientific speculation in regard to their original formation and consequent separation of the different acids, such as phosphoric, titanic, and gilieig golds, with the zirconia and lime, and forming indep

PICKIN'S CARRIAGE BODIES .- Messrs. Pickin, of Birmingham, have PICKIN'S CARRIAGE BODIES.—MISSITS. FIGURE 10 BITTINING BITTINING BUTTINING BITTINING B

sweep of the back, and decorated with woven wirework and wire scrolls. It is mended that the whole should be galvanised, and the wires are secured by the ping and by binding wire. More strengthening pieces may be added if δ

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The continued extension of the ruilway system in Prance, Belgium, in alias and plant of the tropic of the parts of Europe, is expected to give rise to important delivers a faw will be carried out immediately, such as that Prance, Belgium, on a few will be carried out immediately, such as that Prance, a few will be carried out immediately, such as that Prance and Guard. It is strongly questioned whether the contractors of communication of the prance of the pran

The potroleum question appears to be exciting some attention Continent. German journals state that the Carpathian mountains, in Galicis, nany years past furnished in abundance this mineral oil, the rectification of which the new field for industry.

It is well that those who are interested in the coal trade of the Da and Black Sea should be apprised that a revolution must should be there by the introduction of coal from Servia. Though the wineral state of the trade of the Da and Black Sea should be apprised that a revolution must should be apprised to the properties of the must should be apprised to the must should be apprinted to the must should be apprised to the must should be apprinted to the must there by the introduction of coal from Servia. Though it discore of that principality has long been known, it was not until the discore of the principality has long been known, it was not until the discore of the principal that it does not be a sit of the principal that were taken to turn it to account; and even now, strange as it may a were taken to turn it to account; and even now, strange as it may at this very formation, though sufficiently valuable to make the formation state (for the measures extend through a tract 25 miles square), it is brought into operation as an adjunct to a system of steam nave brought into operation as an adjunct to a system of steam nave state (for the measures extend through a trace; and the property into operation as an adjunct to a system of steam navigation that the property of the Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation Company, to whom the field is let, are, however, by no means unconscious of the treasure possess, and have, we hear, already entered into heavy counted local people. The real point of interest, though, to the English method quality and price of the mineral with which he is to be brought petition at Galats. On the first head the testimony of Mr. Mathias leaves no doubt, for he characterises the coal as "excellent in quality well fitted for steam and other purposes;" but on the second its property in the property of the property of

At the Carnaryon Grand National Eisteddfod, Mr. Harder, of chester, read an interesting paper on the "Commerce of Wels, or Extension of Railways." He first adverted to the wealth and persent of the English "merchant princes," by whom Great Pritain has become the world and arbitor of nations. This has been accomplished by reace of persent of the world and arbitor of nations. This has been accomplished by reace of persent of the country possessing so much misseral riches. Wales, then, is of grail in the England on account of its minerals. Whilst Wales is only one in versity as lation of Great Britain, in minerals she is as one in five. If some year of the property of the pro

as a d Barmouth. He then strongly urged upon Welshmen associations, or limited as a decided of the mineral riches of Wales passing promades, in order to prevent the whole of the mineral riches of Wales passing and of strangers, who after obtaining money in Wales take it away and expend as a most not be supposed to wish that Englishmen should stop away from the more communication they had with each other are at them when Englishmen came into Wales and get rich there, they ought to say in the money in the country. The sinte quarries of Wales were entire used of Englishmen, who after getting rich go into England, leaving just sufficiently and the strength of the miners and quarrymen. The prospects of Wales were now in survey for greater than they were before. They were threatened with an invasion of the Prench, but by English capitalists, who would soon gridle the whole with always. He then went on to say that Welshmen should bestir themselved the substantiative of the country. Welsh wool was to be manufactured in England, whilst he saw no reason why wool and cotton seems to be manufactured in England, whilst he saw no reason why wool and cotton seems to be manufactured in England, whilst he saw no reason why wool and cotton seems to be manufactured in England, whilst he saw and water power. Her harbours as a manufactured in England, whilst he saw and water power. Her harbours as a manufactured in time to see the harbour of Porthdinilaen full of ships, the saw were and the world.

In Fourth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council ample size given of the condition of the mining population of Wolverium, Merthyr Tydvil, and other mineral districts. It is evidently a gainake to imagine that the high death-rate in this population is due interested mine accidents. The miners' real enemy works slowly, but unceasingly, and they have been accidents. The miners' real enemy works slowly, but unceasingly, and they have been accidents. The miners' real enemy works slowly, but unceasingly, and in free miners are similar to the mine and though the atmosphere of the mine-that this depends shipsize or less inefficiency of the ventilation—that the well-ventilated mines are is inferious to health than such as are ill-ventilated. Differences, indeed, were said dependent on geological circumstances of the mine, that mines in some strate said that mines in their strate; and no doubt this is the case. But the affilience was the difference of ventilation—a difference which, of course, makes aften this proportion to the dustiness and other impurities of the mine; as it was itre were, the miner's time for disablement varied. In one mine which was visited thine, it was stated, became short-breathed before the age of 40. In the North of ignitive the mines are comparatively well-ventilated, pulmonary diseases are two them are allowed to the contract of the course of fair ventilation are not wanting, instances so well known that the grained of fair ventilation are not wanting, instances so well known that the grained of fair ventilation are not wanting, instances so well known that the grained of fair ventilation are not wanting, instances so well known that the grained of fair ventilation are not wanting, instances so well known that the grained of the course, and the source of the practical value of such preventions, the second of the course, and such as well as a possible of the course, and grained the course his Fourth Report of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council ample

PRICES OF MATERIALS,

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Engines.—The number of pumping-engines reis Jaly is 31. They have consumed 2097 cons of coal, and
like milion tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the
is herefore, 50,700,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of
last coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:

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one Wheal Busy—Harvey's 85 in.	50.9
and Busy-Harvey's 85 to	61.9
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Set Distance Doctor's 70 in. Dayana United — Richards's 65 in.	50.8
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Miller Tille 70 to	61.7
- ad 8 70 in.	68.3

TING KAMPTULICON.—Mr. James Paine applied for, and was protection for improvements in printing and ornamenting kamptunglid to labries. The invention consisted in printing and ornamenting with waterproof colours, after it has been allied to a fabric, and thereby easi or shore able for floor-cloths, table-covers, shoe stuffs, wearing the proposes. He also proposed to print or ornament kamptulicon temporary adapt it to a variety of purposes.

Large,—Mr. Harby Barber, of Leicester, proposes, to prevent ing with their safety-lamps with impunity, to provide within the gauze of the provide within the lamps with an any attempt is made to open it.

the treasure vy contracts English ra-ee brought in Ir. Matthias i-ent in qualit-and its propri-t can be pro-nglish coal wi-of the earlist all had been of a loaded dire-latz, we need stream to the

Hartley, of of Wales, as the and perservation of perservation of perservation of the second of the s

The REST ON METALLIC SURFACES.—In order to prevent the fit said or other metal from rusting, Messrs. T. and E. Myers propose to make a proposition consisting of gutta percha, 1 part; mutton suet, 2 parts; in analysis of 1,2 parts; oil of thyme, 1 part; and rose pink, one pert. on SAFE TERMS."—The attention of our readers is requested that which appears in our Journal to-day, headed "Extraordinary Barink will be seen that a Provincial Insurance Company having lately see Indea office, and having no further use for the safes and deed cheests branch offices, they have been returned to the manufacturers, to be read; but the money until the safe is received, when, if not found in all respectively and the safe is received, when, if not found in all respectively and the safe is received, when, if not found in all respectively and the safe is received, when, if not found in all respectively and the safe is received, when, if not found in all respectively and the safe is received, when, if not found in all respectively.

Out of the series of the serie we serry, isander, serodia, or King's evil, sore heads, and the worst in-serry, isandies, serodia, or King's evil, sore heads, and the worst in-sery ready that Holoway's Ointment and Pills, which act so wonder-is a single graph of the property the blood, that those diseases are oradicated from an analysis of the property of the property of the property of the lastic graph of the property of the property of the property of the sale of the property of the p

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

SIR,—When I last addressed you, I informed your agricultural readers of the approaching fine weather for collecting their crops; and, so far as the weather is concerned, I do not think they have much to complain of—in fact, it has been a little more favourable than I anticipated. During the last few days the weather has been somewhat changeable, and to all appearance it will remain more or less so until about the 9th or 10th, and, in all probability, there will be some rather strong wind about the 9th or 10th. The general character of the Weather for the Harvest was foretold in my "Climate of England," as also in the Mining Journal.

26, Throgmorton-street, Sept. 4.

Author of "The Climate of England."

Horton's Complete Measurer.—The ridiculously inaccurate results obtained in calculating the measurement of standing timber according to the rules usually adopted is so generally acknowledged, that the publication of an elaborate series of tables, by which the true contents of materials may be readily arrived at, will, doubtless, be halied as a boon by a large proportion of the public. Mr. Horton's work is dedicated, by permisson, to Mr. Milner Gibson, and appears well worthy of the pertonage, being ably and carefully arranged, and elucidated by intelligible explananations. "The Complete Measurer" (which is published through Mr. Weale, of High Holborn) sets forth the measurement of bearts, glass, &c.; unequi, square, octagonal, and round timber and stone, and standing timber, with just allowances for the bark on the respective species of trees, and proper deductions for the water in hewing them. Such authorities as Peter Nichoison, Dr. Hutton, Rees, Neshit, and Peddle fix the error of the present system at one-fourth of the total contents of the timber measured, and, indeed, this enormous allowance for error is usually made. Horton's work comprises the superficial or flat-measure table for boards, glass, artificers' work, &c., extending in its lengths to 40 ft., and in its breadths to 72 in.; the unequal-sided timber table, extending in its lengths to 50 ft., and in its sides or thicknesses to 61 in. There are Hoppus's tables revised and enlarged; to these Mr. Horton has added two new tables, the one for measuring unhewn timber, extending in its lengths from 3 in. to 50 ft., and in its quarter-girts from 1 in. to 61 in.; and the other for measuring how or octagonal sided timber, extending in its lengths from 3 in. to 50 ft., and in its quarter-girts from 1 in. to 61 in.; and the other for measuring how or octagonal sided timber, extending in its lengths from 3 in. to 50 ft., and in the width of its sides from 1 in. to 31 in. The tables may be used without study by those in the habit of consulting Hoppus's tables

worthy of patronage.

OUTLINES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.—To comment upon the value of a work after two hundred thousand copies have been printed seems almost superfluous, yet inasmuch as in the little work before us, "Outlines of English History," by Henry Inco, M.A., and James Gilbert, Mr. Gilbert has undertaken to study the "many important books on the different periods of our annals which have issued from the press during the past three or four years, with a view to a final expansion" of the Outlines. The history is, of course, written from a Catholic point of view, but the bias is so slight that we think the excellence of the arrangement and matter far more than compensates for it.

Catholic point of view, but the bias is so slight that we think the excellence of the arrangement and matter far more than compensates for it.

METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS.—The following letters have been addressed to the Times:—"Your remarks on the lead exhibited by Mesars. Rawson, Barker, and Co., unless somewhat modified, are likely to mislead, and ignore the actual improvements for which a medal was awarded. The peculiar crystalline surface on the pigs of lead is characteristic only of the pure metal, and is entirely distinct from that exhibited by some kinds of impure lead. It is produced by pouring out the lead at a low temperature, without any flux whatever. To show that slag lead may be thus purified, one of the pigs exhibited (for the sake of comparison) is really produced from pure Derbyshire ore; and I would challenge any experienced lead smelter to detect any difference between that one and the other pigs which are made from slag lead. I have proved by analysis that the refined slag lead is really equal in quality to the celebrated "W. B." lead, which also I should be happy to show may be made to assume a similar crystalline surface. The commercial importance of this improvement is seen when it is known that the average difference in the price of common and best lead is shove 20s. per ton, and that while the former is a drug in the market, the latter is somewhat scarce. I must also state that Parko's desliverising process is not in use at these works.—Wi. Baken, Chemist and Manager, Lead Works, Sheffield.

The writer of the article under the head "International Exhibition—Class I.," describing the metal zine, referring to Messra. Courage, of Bagilit, Filntshire, has made statements which are inaccurate, and therefore calculated to be injurious. The Messra. Courage have not patented the application of common salt as an ingredient of the smelting charge, and in which I say that I prefer to use common salt; but in practice I have used all the chlorides named with similar results. With reference to the lead

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—We are compelled, from pressure on our INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—We are compelled, from pressure on our space, to postpone the publication of much interesting information relating to the International Exhibition; we shall, however, next week give a SUPPLEMENTAL SIEET, when descriptions (with illustrations) of the machinery exhibited by Messris. Ransomes and Sims, the North Moor Foundry Company, Louis Schwartzkopff, &c., will be published.

Royal School of Mines, Jermyn Street.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D.C.L., M.A., F.R.S., &c.

During the Session 1862-3, which will COMMENCE on the 6th October, the followin COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:

INSTRUCTION IN MECHANICAL DRAWING, by Mr. Binns.

The Fee for Students desirous of becoming Associates is £30 in one sum, on entrance, or two annual payments of £20, exclusive of the Laboratories.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the Laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Bormann, and in the Metalisrgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Percy.

Tickets to separate Courses of Lectures are issued at £3 and £4 each.

Officers in the Queen's Service, Her Majesty's Consuls, acting Mining Agents and Managers, may obtain Tickets a reduced prices.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil Teachers, and others engaged in Education, are also admitted to the Lectures at reduced fees.

His Royal Highness the Frince of Wales has granted two Scholarships, and several others have also been established.

His koyal Inguines

hers have also been established.

For a prospectus and information apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermynreet, London.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—The SECOND ANNUAL MEETING will be HELD at ALMOUTH, on the 24th day of September, during the meeting of the Royal Cornwall Colytechnic Society, when communications on subjects connected with mining, and on he operations of the association, will be read.

All papers intended to be read at this meeting should be forwarded to the honorary ceneral secretary before the 20th of September.

ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Honorary General Secretary.

Chyangweal, near St. Ives, Cornwal

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOIL-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 15th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

CAKE COPPER.

And that the conditions of the said centract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two of clock psy., of the said 15th inst., 1362, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, September 3, 1862.

GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

WANTED, an OLD STEAM BOILER, quite tight, to contain 3000 gallons or more. Plain, without fines or tubes, preferred lier will do.—Address, John Macqueen, 11, Old Jewry Chambers.

WANTED, as MANAGER of an EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS AN I.D., as MANAGEM OF all EALEMST E HOUSE TO A gentleman who has had the entire control of large and successful works, and who is thoroughly COMPETENT to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of a MINE-EAL PROPERTY with BLAST FURNACES and ROLLING MILLS. The highest testimonials required. Salary equivalent to £1000 a year.—Address, "X.Y.," care of Messrs. William Bird and Co., 2, Laurence Pountney-lane.

A YOUNG MAN, who has studied two years in an engineering College, and just served an apprenticeship with a mining engineer, is DESIROUS of PLACING HIMSELF as an ASSISTANT with a CIVIL and MINING ENGINEER, or as UNDER MANAGER of a COLLIERY. First-class certificates, &c.—Address, "E. J. B.," Grosvenor Cottage, Richmond-hill, Clifton, Bristol.

PARTNERSHIP, OR OTHERWISE.—REQUIRED, the CO-OPERATION of a GENTLEMAN, who has up to £10,000 at his disposal, with the view of ESTABLISHING a SAFE and LUCRATIVE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS connected with the METAL TRADE.—Apply by letter, to "J. S.," care of Messrs. Davies and Co., advertising agents, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

HARLES DAVEY AND C SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO INVESTORS, COMPANIES. ALUABLE INFORMATION TO INVESTORS. COMPANIES, &c.—THE SOUTH WALES MINE AGENCY.—South Wales is a colossus of wealth as regards its minerals, but mismanagement, and a want of knowledge respecting the peculiarities of the district, have often proved fixal to many well-merited enterprises. It is a well-known fact that enormous fortunes have been realised by private parties, as well as public companies, in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire especially. There are inexhaustible coal fields, ironsione, fire-clay, &c., in those two counties not yet touched, white certain localities in Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecon, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Montgomeryshires, abound in tin, copper, silver, lead, and even gold mines.

Mr. Henny Evans, 105, Commercial-street, Newport, Monmouthshire, from his extensive and various connections, is in a positon to supply parties with reliable information respecting everything connected with the mines of the district. SURVEYS made, and all the business of a mining agency office transacted. SHARES BUGHT and SOLD. Confidential and other communications will receive prompt attention. On application to Mr. Evans, the names of many gentlemen of the highest standing in the scientific and mining world will be given, who may be consulted as regards the position, respectability, and responsibility of the advertiser.

FOR SALE:—20 shares in the Lady Eliza Lead Mine (£2 13s. paid, shares limited to £3), and 30 shares in the Amman Colliery Company.

THE ATTENTION of BRITISH CAPITALISTS is respectfully

INVITED to VARIOUS SOURCES of very PROFITABLE ENTERPRISE, in IRON ORE, COPPER, GOLD, SALT, SULFHUR, and many OTHER PRODUCTS, under every necessary guarantee for protection, both of person and property.—Apply, or present of the present of the property of the present of the pre

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—FOR SALE, TWENTY SHARES in this most promising mine, situate immediately between St. Ives Consols and Rosewall Hill and Ransom United. There are only 1024 shares, nearly 29 per share paid, and the mine is well found in machinery, and is improving underground.—Address, "X. Y.," MINING JOHNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. COOLARTRA AND BOND SILVER-LEAD MINES.

WANTED, for the above mines, a good SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE, or not less than 46 in. cylinder, with BOILERS of about 15 tons, to be delivered at Dundalk Quay or Railway Station.—Persons having such to dispose of will please send particulars, price, and terms, to Capt. Jones, on the mine.

Dated Coolartra, near Castle Blaney, County Monaghan, Ireland, Sept. 1, 1862.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS—NOTICE.—The TIME allowed to the present shareholder for TANNOTICE.—The TIME allowed to the present shareholders for TAKING UP the LAST ISSUE of SHARES ing EXPRESD, the public are invited to APPLY IMMEDIATELY to the secretary, he offices, No. 4, Frederick's-place, Oid Jewry, E.C., for those shares remaining on d. Price per share \(\delta_s\), to be paid on application.

CHARLES PEARSON, Sec.

BALDWIN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED),
The FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING of the above company will be HELD on
HURSDAY, the 11th of September, at their office, 26, Athol-street, Douglas.
In the meantime, application for the remaining shares may be made to the secretary,
of whom prospectuses and forms of application may be had.
Douglas, August 25, 1862.

THOS. MOORE, Sec.

MANGANESE SETT.—PERSONS DESIROUS of OBTAINING A SETT for WORKING the MANGANESE within the MANOR of ASHTON, in the country of DEVON, may obtain particulars on application to Mr. L. J. Oldherve, Bridgetown, Totnes.—Dated September 1, 1862.

CLATE QUARRYING PROPERTY, CARNARVONSHIRE.—
The LEASE of a highly VALUABLE and proved SLATE QUARRY TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the neighbourhood of LLANLLYFNI. The land may be leased likewise, if required, and trespass thereby avoided.—Principals only, or their agents, may receive further particulars from Mr. W. R. WILLIAMS, mining engineer, land and mineral surveyor, Dolgelly, North Wales.

TO MINING, COLLIERY, AND SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS,—MESSRS. ROBERTS AND GIBSON, of No. 55, TOWER BUILDINGS EAST, LIVERPOOL, SUPPLY BRIDGE, DOUBLE HEADED, and CONTRACTORS' RAILS to all sections. Can quote prices for deliveries where the

TO IRONMASTERS, &c.—A person of the highest respectability, who will return from the Continent in October, when his present contract expires, WISHES for an ENGAGEMENT in any country. He has been connected with IRON and STEEL MAKING for the last 25 years, has a thorough knowledge of the MANUFACTURE of PUDDLE STEEL, and has held several responsible situations at HOME as MANAGER of MINES, IRON, and OTHER WORKS. Is used to the construction and planting of machinery, assaying of minerals, correspondence, and office work. The best of references and testimonials can be given.—Address, "A.B.," MINING JOHNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO RAILWAY ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—
WANTED, by a young man of good character, a SITUATION as INSPECTOR
of RAILWAY CHAIRS, who has had considerable experience in all branches of the
chair business, having worked 13 years at the trade, from being a core lad to that of
foreman. All letters promptly attended to,—Address, "W. F.," No. 48, Buxton-street,
Middleshro'-on-Tees.

TO COAL FITTERS.—WANTED, by the Trustees of the West Hartlepool Collieries, a COMPETENT and EXPERIENCED PERSON to UNDERTAKE the DUTIES of COAL FITTER at WEST HARTLEPOOL, where he will be required to reside. The entire and undivided services of the party appointed will also be required. Any information as to the duties of the office will be afforded by Mr. George Lockwood, at the fitting offices at West Hartlepool. Salary, £600 per annum, in full of all allowances.—Applications in writing, with testimonials, may be forwarded, up to the 22d September, to John Tiplady, £8q., Solicitor, Durham.

TO AMATEURS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, a MODEL STEAM ENGINE and COPPER BOILER, fitted to heat with gas, and suitable for driving a lathe. The materials and workmanship are first-class, and quite new. May be seen at the Ratcliff Gas Works, near the Thames Tunel, G. Willow, engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ONE of BRAY'S PATENT TRACTION ENGINES, nearly new, two cylinders, with Hughes's patent cup surface bolisers; has worked but a few months since leaving the maker's hands. Also, FOUR TRUCKS to match the same; has scarcely been used. Also, an 3 horse HORIZONTAL ENGINE, nearly new, with Corolish BOILEE up to 80 lbs. pressure.—For price and particulars, apply to Mr. W. Martin, engineer, Eagle Foundry, Exeter.

FOR SALE, a 100 in. cylinder ENGINE, in fine order, good as new. Cheap.—Apply at No. 184, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 35 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality.—Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. Edwards, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphl, where a working model was to according to quality.—

DELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prov. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

A SSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

A Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard) Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c. All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. P. Clay, 29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

P. Clay, 29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

NEW COMBINED TURBINE, WINDING, AND PUMPING MACHINERY, MANUFACTURED by GEORGE LOW, MILLGATE IRONWORKS, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, Who respectfully begs to bring the above to the notice of the mining public, as an exceedingly cheap and casy method of applying water-power for the above purposes. The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all taxed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of silt, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

G. Low begs also to state that the TURBINE is the most efficient and the cheapest method of applying water-power for mining purposes.

MANUFACTURER OF WINDING, PUMPING, CRUSHING, STAMPING MACHINERY, WINDING ENGINES, WATER WHEELS.

This ingenious invention is a COMBINATION of the SLIDE RULE and the READY RECKONER, and is ADAPTED for COMPUTING the VALUE of QUANTITY, as also for WORKING COSTS.—Sold by the inventor, R. DUNLOr, accountant, Works of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners, Cwm Avon, Taibach, Glamorganshire. Price 1s. 6d., or by post 1s. 7d. in stamps.

ganshire. Price is, 6d., or by post is, 7d. in slamps.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Wednesday, March 26, 1862. Subscription, £1 is, annually. Price 6d. stamped.

RAIL WAYS AND MIN RES.

Capitalists who seek safe and protable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediates supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reforence to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent, per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information to any taken and the prochase and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty year's experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-foelied order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

MESSES, TREDINNICK AND CO., STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

LASGOW CORPORATION WATER-WORKS-PUMPING ENGINES FOR SALE.—The Water Committee now propose to SELL, BY TENDER, the PUMPING ENGINES at the DALMARNOCK and CRANSTONHILL WATER-WORKS, which engines were used up to March, 1860, for raising and supplying the city of Glasgow with water.

the city of Giasgow with water.

The engines, ELEVEN in number, are collectively upwards of 800 herse power, and the engines, ELEVEN in number, are collectively upwards of 800 herse power, and seal SINGLE ACTING.

The engines may be seen by intending offerers at the works, and specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at this office, by applying to Mr. Galle, engineer. Sealed offers, endorsed "Tender for Pumping Engines," to be left with the subscriber addressed to him, on or before Saturday, 20th September next.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest, or any, of the tenders.

By order, JOHN BURNET, Sec. Giasgow Corporation Water-Works Office.

Glasgow Corporation Water-Works Office, 23, Miller-street, August 26, 1862.

Z3, Miller-street, August 28, 1862.

VALUABLE MACHINERY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, a LARGE CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, 50 in. cylinder, 10 r. stroke, equal beam, with a 10 ton BOILER, in capital condition, all in complete working order, equal to 100 horse power. Also, a capital STEAM ENGINE, 18 in. cylinder, flywheel and BOILER, used as a ROTARY WINDING ENGINE, equal to 25 horse power, for good repair and working order. About 100 fms. of 10 in. and 5 in. pump trees, pit-work, and other necessary machinery to match, complete, and in good working order. A 12 in. capitan rope (quite new), 140 fms., newer been used, in capital condition, about 44 cwts. Also, a 12 in. capitan rope, 60 fms., which has been used, but in good condition; together with a large quantity of other miscellaneous machinery, smiths' anvils, bellows, tools, &c., too numerous to describe, the whole of which are at the Ribden Coppar Mine, near Alton Towers, Staffordshire, and may be viewed by an order from the liquidators, Mr. William Saudense, of Burton-upon-Trent, or Mr. Hussy Walters Wood, Park-street, Nottingham.

Tenders to be sent to either of the above gentlemen, on or before the 10th Oct., 1882,

c-street, Nottingman. to be sent to either of the above gentiemen, on or before the 10th Oct., 1862 ble, or any lot, or lots, for cash payment on delivery, before removal off the

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a VALUABLE MINING SETT, within six miles of the railway station at LLANIDLOES. Several lodes ron through the property, and a level driven on one has proved lead and copper. Nearly £1000 has been spent to prove it. It is in the neighbourhood of other mines, and adjoins one which has made large profits. A never-failing stream runs through it, and machinery could be erected at a small outlay. If a company were formed, the advertiser would take shares in it.—Address, "B. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fiest-street, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS,—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of the very VALUABLE BEDS of HARD and SOFT COALS lying underneath about FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND at BRINSLEY, in the county of NOTTINGHAM. The coal has been well ascertained, and is known to be of a very superior quality. It has also been most favourably reported on, in every respect, by some of the most eminent mining engineers of the district.

There is complete and easy communication by means of a private branch rallway connecting the coillery with the Erewash Valley Rallway and the Cromford Canal at Stoneyford; and there are materials and an engine on the spot, necessary for proceeding with the works forthwith.

The above coiliery is exceedingly well situated in the far-famed valley of the Erewash, in the immediate vicinity of Codnor Park and other Ironworks; and, with every facility and means of transit, is considered to present an opportunity for a safe and prolitable investment marely to be met with.

estment rarely to be met with.
For particulars spply to Mr. ROYSTON, Stoneyford Colliery, near Alfreton.

IMPORTANT INVESTMENT.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, IRONMASTERS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS,—GARDDEN LODGE COLLIERY, RUABON, DENBIGHBHIRE. TO BE LET, the VALUABLE MINERALS under the GARDDEN LODGE and PEN-Y-GARDDEN ESTATES, comprising an area of 188 acres or thereshouts, situated in the best part of the Deubighshire coal field, and abounding in coal of unexceptionable character, and admirably adapted for house, steam, furnace, gas, and coking purposes. The estates also contain large aupplies of IRONSTONE and FIRE-CLAY, and VALUABLE STONE QUARRIES, and they are connected with good markets.

narkets.
The minerals have been most favourably proved by the proprietors, as well as by the tuabon Coal Company, the New British Iron Company, and others on estates immediately adjoining. One shaft has been already sunk down to the celebrated Yard Coal, and other shafts to the Main and other coals. The Great Western (Shrewsbury and chester) Railway passes through the property, and a branch therefrom communicates with the screens at the plat mouths. Suitable pumping and winding engines have been extended, and as the coiliery is now in operation no time need be lost in opening out a rarge trade.

large trade.

Satisfactory reasons for disposing of the colliery can be given, and the present affords a most eligible opportunity for the investment of private capital, or the formation of a company. The present plant to be taken at a fair valuation.

There is an excellent family residence on the estate, which will be let, with land, if required, and there are also convenient houses and offices in connection with the works. For full particulars, and to treat for the above, apply to Mr. Henry Beckert, mining engineer, Wolverhampton; Messrs. Townsment and Banker, St. Werburgh-street, Chester; or Messrs. Banker and Highert, solicitors, Chester.

MPORTANT COAL FIELD.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the VALUABLE BEDS of SEAMS of COAL, including the well-known STANLEY MAIN and HAIGH MOOR BEDS, underlying some 300 acres of the STANLEY HALL ESTATE, near WAKEFIELD. The estate has excellent water communication, as it adjoins the Aire and Calder Canal.—Proposals to be sent to Mr. James Withan, solicitor, Wakefield, to whom, or to Measrs. Buown and JEFFOCK, mineral surveyors, of Barnsley and Sheffield, application for any information should be made.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER

THE TURBINE.—MAC A DAM BROTHERS AND CO.,
ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 14 years,
with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and
can recommend them with condidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable
heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than
any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of
not being affected by flood or back-water; and it is particularly well adapted for any
falls where the quantity of water is variable.
Further particulars on application; also references to turbines now at work on a great
variety of falls. One of them may be seen at Measrs. Matthews and Martin's, Bradninch, near Exceter; another at Mr. JOHN ALLES'S, Stowford Paper Mills, lystridge; at
Measrs. Daw and Servell's, Plymouth; and three of them at the Laxey Mines, lale
of Man.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES,—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE OF GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY. REAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, do being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are ity one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in ein France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very eat. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a rge number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be bad, with further parculars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. Alex, Young, 14a, Cannon reet, London, E.C., where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

A I. L AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SURMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, the LEGRAPH CORDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at 25 per mile and upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Adermanbury, City, E. C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E. Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

ASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE,
PRESE AS

IPPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MATTER, As:

J. U. BASTER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, armers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient even attroduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and is action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space has any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imporishable. By means of this ydramic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydrautic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

as daily demonstrated by use:

1.—is utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.

2.—its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.

3.—it coupies a very small space.

4.—It raises wrater from any depth with the same facility and economy.

5.—It raises wrater from any depth with the same facility and economy.

6.—It is ness with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.

6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Yarsitock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. Bastier, sole manufacturer, will CONTEACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS GWN EXTENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZEOY SQUARE.

Leadon, March 21, 1839. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

ACCIDENTS ARE UNAVOIDABLE!

Every one should therefore provide against them.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY Grant Policies for Sums from £100 to £1000, Assuring against ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

An annual payment of £3 secures £1000 to £1000, Assuring against weekly allowance of £6 to the assured while laid up by injury.

Apply for forms of proposal, or any information, to the Provincial Agents, the Booking Clerks at the Railway Stations,

Or to the Head Office, \$4, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

£102,817 have been paid by this company as Compensation for 56 fatal Cases, and 5041 Cases of personal injury.

The SOLE COMPANY privileged to issue RAILWAY JOURNEY INSURANCE TICKETS, costing 1d., 2d., or 3d., at all the Principal Stations.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 1849.

54, Cornhill, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE WEST STRAY PARK MINE. TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an order made in a Cause Pike v. Cock and Others, dated the 4th day of July last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

25 (1056the) SHARES of the defendant Richard Tredinnick,
Of and in the said MINE.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro (Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Redruth). Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 30, 1862.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE CAMBORNE VEAN AND WHEAL FRANCIS MINE. TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Pike v. Eddy and Others, dated the 4th day of July last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September instant, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, 38 (4600ths) SHARES of the said defendant Peter Eddy, Of and in the said MINE.

f and in the said MINE,
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro
(Agents for S. T. G. Downing, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Redruth).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, September 3, 1862.

Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW. In the Matter of the Esta Owner; John Conoll Estate of Henry Laurence Tobias Tschudy Von Uster.

Owner; John Conclut and Wilklam Robinson Fayle, Politioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Four Courts, Dublin, on Friday, the 7th day of November, 1862, at noon, in One Lot, the COPPER, COPPER ORE, and ALL OTHER ORES, MINERALS, MINERAL SUBSTANCES, CLAYS, EARTHS, STONES, SLATES, ROCKS, and ALL OTHER SUBSTANCES in the nature of MINES or MINERALS of commercial value, whether open or unopened, which may be found to be in, under, or upon, within or through all those the TOWNLANDS of KNOCK ANODE and RAHEENAVINE, situate in the parish of CASTLEMACKADAD, harvoy of ARKLOW, and county of WICKLOW, held under lease, dated 1st day of May, 1869, for the term of 31 years from the 1st day of April, 1869, subject to the yearly rent of 1-18th in kind, or the value in cash, at the option of the mine lord, and to the usual mining covenants.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1869.

OBSERVATIONS.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1862.

OBSERVATIONS.

These mines are held under lease or licence for the term of 31 years, from the 1st April, 1860, at 1-18th dues, in kind delivered at grass, or in cash, less ail expenses incurred for dressing, making merchantable, and disposing of the cress. Compensation for surface darging to be made at agricultural value only, and one-half of such compensation to merge in, or to be subject to, a set-off for royalty dues paid to the landford. The whole of the lands, &c., on the two townlands, comprising together 382a, 3s, 3ps, statute measure, are subject to the lessee's right to enter and search for minerals. The lessee has also the exclusive right to all water-power, except that now legally used by Michael Williams. Eao.

the exclusive right to all water-power, except that now legally used by Michael Williams, Esq.

The Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, now in course of construction, passes within a quarter of a mile of these mines, and the Dublin and Wexford mail-coach road passess through them.

The townland of Knockanode, where the principal mining operations have hitherto been carried on, adjoins on its south boundary the mines of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, on the east the Tigroney and Cronebane Mines, and is separated only by the latter from the mining set of the Comportee Mining Company.

There are two distinct mines—the South and the North Mine—opened on Knockanode, which can be worked by water-power alone.

These mines have been favourably reported on by Captain Charless Thomas, sen., of Dolcoath Mine, Camborne, Cornwail; J.Shei Hirtonins, Esq., and Francis, Labane, C.E., copies of which reports may be seen at the office of the solicitors for the petitioners and owner, and of the said owner and the petitioner, W. R. FAYLE, as hereafter referred to.

For rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin; and to D. and T. FILZGERALD, Solicitors for Petitioners, having carriage of the sale, 20, 81. Andrew-street.

WM. R. FAYLE, one of the petitioner, 55, Townsend-atreet.

FIELDERICK L. FLOOD, Solicitor for the Owner, 2, Dame-street, Dublin; and to

Dublin; and to HENRY VON USTER, Esq., the owner, "The Meetings," Ovoca, county of Wicklow.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COLLIERIES, NEAR LEEDS.

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND COLLIERIES, NEAR LEEDS.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in certain causes, cuitield respectively Brandling v. Plummer, Brandling v. Liddell, and Brandling v. Plummer, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Torin Kindersley, the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached, by Mr. Chanles Biough, who has been appointed for that purpose, at the Scarborough Hotel, at Leeds, in the county of Vork, on Treaday, the Tith day of October, 1862, in Nineteen Lots, VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES, consisting of the MANOR of MIDDLETON, the DWELLING HOUSES and the GARDENS and PLEASURE GROUNDS attached, known as MIDDLETON LODGE, MIDDLETON HAALL, and MIDDLETON GRANGE, together with various ENCLOSURES of LAND, WOODLANDS, and PLANTATIONS occupied therewith; 94 Cottages, a house garden, MALT KILN, and COTTAGE, let to Mr. James Dobson. A house garden, several closes of and, smiths shop, and mistal, in the occupation of Mr. Goorge Bennett, and the several compact and well-arranged FARMS in the township of MIDDLETON, known by the names of the MANOR FARM, LOCK WOOD PARM, the SPRUTTS FARM, MIDDLETON COLLIERY FARM, MIDDLETON, Known by the names of the MANOR FARM, LOCK WOOD PARM, the SPRUTTS FARM, MIDDLETON COLLIERY FARM, MIDDLETON, Known by the NIDDLETON, ROAD FARM, AND SPRUTTS FARM, MIDDLETON COLLIERY FARM, MIDDLETON, STAND, ROAD FARM, CARD FARM, AND SPRUTTS FARM, MIDDLETON, WINDMILL FARM, GRANGE FARM, and SAST GRANGE FARM, MIDDLETON, STAND, AND AND COLLIERS CALLED AND In the township of MIDDLETON, which have been commuted to a rent charge of ATABLE, MEADOW, AND GRASS LAND in the township of MIDDLETON, which have been commuted to a rent charge of ATABLE, AND In the TOWNSHIP of MIDDLETON, wh

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF KIBBLES, FAGGOTED IRON, SHOVELS, SLEDGES, HILTS, &c., FOR SALE.

SLEDGES, HILTS, &c., FOR SALE.

R. CORFIELD begs to announce that he has been entrusted to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION (by sample), on Tuesday next, 9th September, Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Long Room. Crouch's Commercial Hotel, Cambrae, subject to the conditions to be then read, and in convenient lots, the following ALULABLE MINING MATERIALS, consisting of—
THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY NEW WINZE KIBBLES.
THRETY-NINE BARS DOUBLE FAGGOTED MALLETT and SLEDGE IRON.
FORTY-EIGHT BARS PICK IRON.
SIXTY-FIVE AND A HALF DOZEN best STEELED SHOVELS.
FIFTY-FOUR best finished SLEDGES.
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN primes and SHOVEL and PICK HILTS.

SIXTY-FIVE AND A HALF DOZEN best STEELED SHOVELS.
FIFTY-FOUR best finished SLEDGES.
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN prime ash SHOVEL and PICK HILTS.
FIVE HUNDREDWEIGHTS % and 1 in. OUT.GON CAST STEEL.
The auctioneer can with confidence recommend the whole of the above to inserchants, mine agents, and others, and enrestly invite their inspection and Approved three months bills taken, where purchases exceed £30.
On view any time previous to the sale, by applying to Mr. MATHEW BENNS orrse, who is in charge of the goods.
For catalogues, and every other information, apply to the auctioneer, Penry Dated Auction and Estate Offices, Penry In, August 26, 1862.

MIDLAND IRONWORKS, MASBROUGE

MIDLAND IRONWORKS, MASBROUGH.

M. JOSEPH NICHOLSON (of Sheffield) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, in Masbrough, in the county of York, on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1862, at Two o'clock in the atternoon (subject to conditions of sale), all those EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS and PREMISES, well known as the MIDLAND IRONWORKS, situate at Rotherham, in the county of York, adjoining the Masbrough station of the Midland Rallway, and at a distance of about five miles from Sheffield, comprising about three acres of freehold land, and 5840 yards leasehold, at a ground rent of £25 per annum, with every requisite for a trade of 220 tons per week of finished from.

The erections and machinery comprise TWENTY-SIX PUDDLING FURNACES, ONE BALL FURNACE, ONE HAMMER FURNACE, EIGHT MILL FURNACES, ONE ONDEONDENSING ENGINE of 60 horse power, ONE HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES of 40 horse power, also TWO smaller HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES of 8 horse power each, TWO STEAM HAMMERS, four trains of rolls, and powerful lathe for turning rolls, with all the usual offices and warehouses required by the trade.

The premises are most eligibly situated on the Midland Rallway, from which they have a siding to the works, which have been established for 14 years, are in full operation, and enjoy the advantage of an excellent trade connection.

The works have been carried on under inspection for the last six months, and have yielded a clear profit at the rate of £0000 per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. ALFRED ALLOTT, public accountant, Prior-court, Sheffield; Messys, Hotyle and Sox, solicitors, Rotherham; or to Messys. Surra and Burderen, Sheffield; Messys, Hotyle and Sox, solicitors, Rotherham; or to Messys. Surra and Burderen, Sheffield; Messys, Hotyle and Sox, solicitors, Rotherham; or to Messys.

FOR SALE, a splendid nearly NEW 30 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, with 10 ton BOILER, very bright, and in perfect order.—Apply to Mr. James Hollow, Lelant, Hayle.

VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE. VALUABLE MACHINERY AND MINE MATERIALS FOR SAIL.

M. R. BAKER has been favoured with instructions to SELL, I AUCTION, at Penhauser Mine, in the parish of Memberlot, in the control of the party of the parish of Memberlot, in the control of the parish pa

Refreshments at 12 o'clock; the sale to begin precisely at 1 P.M. Wadeland, Liskeard, Sept. 6, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY COAL WAGONS, QUITE NEW. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY COAL WAGONS, QUITE NEW.

MR. WATKINS. WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Saturday,
20th day of September, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Cardiff a
Gardiff, in suitable lots, and subject to such conditions as will be thus produced,
HUNDRED AND FORTY 7 ton NARROW GAUGE COAL WAGOS, res
built by the Railway Carriage Company, at Oldbury, near Birmingham. They
d'in. boiler plate; the wheels and axiseof Yorkshire quality, and the true we find
by Owen's patent rolling process. The wagons are fitted with double banks,
Brown's spring buffers and spring draw bars. They have never been put into
Cardiff.

Cardiff.

ardiff.

For particulars and conditions, apply to Messrs. Hilliand, Dalz, and Srzz

citors, 3, Gray's Inn-square, London; at the auctioners, in Cardiff; and at

HARESHAW IRONWORKS, BELLINGHAM, NORTHUMRERLAND SALE OF THE PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c., &c.

SALE OF THE PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. ANDERSON AND MACK beg to announce that have received instructions from the Official Managers of the Unite But SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 23d, and Wednesday, the 3th, Secar commencing each day at Twelve O'clock, the whole of the VALUABLE PL MACHINERY, and MATERIALS of the above-named Ironworks, situatedat Belies on the North British Hallway, in the county of Northumberiand, consisting 603E horse power HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with POUR BOILERS; o'N horse power HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with BOILERS; O'XE 60-bers MARINE ENGINE; two gins; a punching machine; a large fan-blast, complete, and motal castings; metal plates and pipes; metal pump and spears; a large in of coal and stone wagons; coal boxes, with iron wheels; with a large quantity of materials.

Full particulars will be found in catalogues, which are in course of propants may be had ten days prior to the sale at the offices of the Carliste Journal, Sutellevald, and Durham Advertiser; and of the auctioneers, at their offices, Egyl A Newcastle-on-Type.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES, MINES, STEAM ENGINES, CLYDACH IRONWORKS, BRECONSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES, MINES, STEAM ENGINES, CLYDACH IRONWORKS, BRECONSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

MESSRS. BARNARD, THOMAS, AND CO., WILL S BY AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny, on Wednesday, the staff of Cotober, 1862, at Twelve o'clock, subject to conditions to be then and there pro all those very VALUABLE FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD ESTATES, omy the CLYDACH HEONWORKS, containing—
1.—POUR well constructed BLAST FURNACES, capable of making 400 case from per week; spacious BRIDGE HOUSES, CAST HOUSES, MINE RILL COKE YARDS; SEVENTY-THREE CORE OVENS, with condensing separal tached; a capital YOUNDRY CUPOLA and AIR FURNACE, two good storcase, carpenters' shop, smiths' and fitting shops, with alide lathe, drilling set machines, all in excellent repair. The blast is supplied by TWO Bolton and CONDENSIGE EXCIPACES.

CONDENSING EXCIPACES, the steam cylinders being of the or spective diase 52½ in. and 40 in., and the blowing cylinders 104 in. and 80 in., both 51 s. stroke. The contract of the cont

and mine works the following engines have been employed.

A 20 inch HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, for raising minerals the surface.

A 20 in, HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, for raising minerals to the A 12½ in. HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, for raising minerals to the A 12½ in. HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, for pumping water.

These premises are held of Measra, J. and C. Balley, as lessess of His Graethe of Beaufort, for a term of 76 years, from Lady-day, 1801, at certain resis and of Measifort, for a term of 76 years, from Lady-day, 1801, at certain resis and of Measifort, for a term of 76 years, from Lady-day, 1801, at certain resis and of Measifort, and the second lady of the manufecture of charcal blooms, or raising 180 tons per week, with a Trevilhick STEAM ENGINE for BILOWING Bolton and Watt's ENGINE for DRIVING a HAMMER, the instrument of the second manufecture of the second houses, smitns' shop, car shop, warehouse, and 23 workmen's houses; two granaries for hay and corn, pital stabiling, and chaff outter driven by steam, together with about MEADOW and PASTURE LAND. Likewise a BRICK YARD, with Clay spacious BRICK STOVES and KiLK, capable of making 9000 bricks per weather with a dwelling-house for the brick maker.

These premises are held from the late Capel Hambury Leigh, Esq., for a term of from Midsummer, 1797, at a rent of £315 per annum.

3. The ROLLING MILL. A rolling mill worked by a HIGH PRESSURE ENGINE, the cylinder of which is 24 in. diameter and 6 ft. stroke, with 80 and the requisite number of BALLING FURNACES attached, and capable 20 tons of finished bars or rails per week.

A PUDDLING FORGE adjoining the rolling mill, worked by a making for with the requisite number of PUDDLING FURNACES antached, and capable 24 ft. high, and when required by an auxiliary STEAM ENGINE of 90 in. during water and a first a stached, and capable and a second stached, and capable 24 ft. high, and when required to yan auxiliary STEAM ENGINE of 90 in. during miss are freshold.

4.—A PREBHOLD FARM and LANDS, called PENYFFUDDLYN, alj

minerals, and a dwelling-house for the machine man, with 26 acres of 1805.

4.—A FREEHOLD FARM and LANDS, called PENYFFYDLWYS, shifts coal works. It contains 33 acres of much improved pasture land, and 23 acrs aland, and land built upon, with extensive stabling: and 24 workmen's house dwelling-houses have also been built on other parts of this farm, by person to dwelling-houses have also been built on other parts of this farm, by person to the mineral property belonging to the works. It contains about 57 acrs of 8 ture land, with three dwelling-houses, and excellent stabling belonging to the and other parts of the same land have been built upon by several persons, unformation of the producing 47 3s. per annum.

6.—A rich FREEHOLD MEADOW, called YNIS-Y-GARTH, containing 4 land, and a barn, situate near the furnaces. A FREEHOLD MEADOW, called ABERDUAR, containing about 4 acres of land, with four good cottage, situate for furnaces.

and a form a containing about 4 acres of land, with four good cottages, such a furnaces.

7.—A FREEHOLD PROPERTY, called TIR JOHN AP EVAN HES, or about 10 acres of land; part of the coke yard is formed on this property, and arts of the same are built 12 workmen's houses belonging to the work, and 3 nen's houses built under lease by various persons, producing ground rents as exact the property and surface of the works, with excellent garden and green-house, capital stable oncose, and suitable offices. The house, offices, part of the garden, and green-house, englial stable offices. The house, offices, part of the garden, and green-house, capital stable offices of the works, with excellent garden and green-house, capital stable offices. The house, and part of the garden are leasthoid, for the reaching the property of the part of the garden are leasthoid, for eleasthoid, for the part of the garden are leasthoid, for eleasthoid, for the part of the garden are leasthoid, for the garden are leasthoid for the garden are leasthoid, for the garden are leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same with the capella for and parter a should not be sold in one lot, the same leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same leasthoid for the sold in one lot, the same least of the garden are leasthoid for the latest leasthoid for the latest leasthoid for the latest leasthoid for the latest leasthoid

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offered in several iots, and the steam engines and machinery may so arranged at the time of sale.

The whole of the premises are compact, and the buildings and in the most substantial manner. A tram-road, in part double laid, the most substantial manner. A tram-road, in part double laid, and the requisite machinery on the most improved and simplest connects all the principal points with each other, and with the Brecanal, from which it is distant only one mile, rendering the hands Canal, from which it is distant only one mile, rendering the hands The Merthyr, Tredegar, and Abergavenny Railway, now about within a short distance of the works.

Particulars may be had of Messrs. Gans and Walford, selicitors Particulars may be had of Messrs. Gans and Walford, selicitors, J. R. Corn, solicitor, Empeter; Messrs. J. and W. Gassoosi Phillip Vadurans, solicitor, Lampeter; Messrs. J. and W. Gassoosi ment's Inn, London; Mr. Thomas Clark, solicitor, 2, Gray's Inn-st NARD, Thomas, and Co., auctioneers, Bristol.

CHURCH PULVERBATCH, SALOP.

CHURCH PULVERBATCH, SALOP.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a very CON and DESIRABLE FREEBOLD ESTATE, called the HUGLITH. OF A STATE, called the HUGLITH. OF A STATE, which is a long fence, and situate in the parish of CHURCH WOODLAND, lying within a ring fence, and situate in the parish of CHURCH There is a comfortable RESIDENCE, with suitable OUTBUILDINGS at which is within three miles of the Fontesbury station, on the Minsterly has Shrewsbury and Welshpool Railway, and about nine miles from Shrewsbury turnpike road.

The estate is believed to contain VALUABLE MINERALS of COPPER LA BANTES, and the proprietors have now under consideration a proposite for work the same, and only delay their acceptance from a wish to dispose of the Work the same, and only delay their acceptance from a wish to dispose of the work the same, and on a sportament or a capitalist the estate of the sportage and should also be more with, as the annual income to be derived from the listing of the probably far exceed the surface rental of the property.

The estate may be viewed on application to the occupying tenest; and the particulars, and to treat for the same, apply to Mr. J. Hawarr Esyand, Shrewsbury.

JAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND JURICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

hat to 30 horse power. Printists sent gratis

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES,

Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately

COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES.

Which dress the corn ready for marke at one operation.

GRINDING and MORTAR MILLS, SAWING MACHINERY, PUMPS for IRRIGATION and

Full particulars and estimates plied on application to CLATTON, SI TLEWORTH, and Co., as above.

Exhibition, Class 8 and 9-Prize Medals.



CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO have been AWARDED PRIZE MEDALS for the good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success of their steam-engine in Class 8, and "for their steam-engine in Class 9.0 CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and CO., Agricultural and General Engineers, Lincoln, and 78, Lombard-street, London. national Exhibition, 1862-Prize Medal. TAMES RUSSELL AND SONS

(the original patentees and first makers of wrought-front tabes), of the CROWN PATENT TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURK, STAFFORDSHIRE, have been AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL for the "good work" displayed in their wrought-fron tubes and fittings.

Warehouse, 81, Upper Ground-street, London, S.

International Exhibition, 1862-Prize Medal.



ES. LL S

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP
MAY BE SEEN IN OPERATION DAILY (bebind
Armstrong's Crane in the Eastern Passage) in the WESTERN
ANNEXE of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION building.
It raises nearly 500 galions of water per minute, although the
pump tube is but 4½ in. diameter, and the motive power is only
a 2 horse engine. horse engine.
have AWARDED a PRIZE MEDAL "For originality o

gement " of the pump. , apply as above, or to Mr. J. U. Bastier, No. 47, Warren-stree

International Exhibition, 1862-Prize Medal.



THE PATENT ADAMAS

MANUFACTURES are CHARACTERISED by their
EXTREME HARDNESS, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS. The new material has been extensively and successfully employed for gas burner nibs, machine bearings, who and
beer cocks, and for a variety of other useful purposes.

Applied as machine and spindle bearings, the Patent Adamas

BEGUES VERY LITTLE LUBRICATION, friction being reduced to the mini
is a samer nibs, it ensures a uniformly large and good shaped flame, as it

BER COURDES. And as occess and taps, it may be used for every purpose, being

BUTGETED by ACIDS or OTHER CHEMICAL LIQUIDS, and not turning wine

times; in fact, it neither corrodes nor oxidises under any circumstances. meer; in fact, it neither corrodes nor oxidises under any circumstances. Liss, reprisior and sole patentee, 34, St. Paul-street, New North-road, London.

emational Exhibition, 1862—Prize Medal.



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F I R E - P R O O F S A F E S.—

GEORGE PRICE'S TREBLE PATENT (PRIZE

MEDAL, 1862) FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF BOOK and

PLATE SAFES, DEED CHIESTS, STRONG ROOM DOORS

and PATENT CABINET, RIM, and MORTICE LOCKS,

Illustrated Price Lists post free,

Illustrated Price Lists post free. CLEVELAND SAFE AND LOCK WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

Mis Medals-International Exhibition, Class 1 and 2.

NT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.—
CUBLES manufactured by the PATENT PLUMBAGO GRUCIBLE
COMPANY are the ONLY KIND for which a MEDAL has
been AWARDED, and are now used exclusively by the English,
Australian, and Indian Mints; the French, Russian, and other
Continental Mints; the Royal Arsenais of Woolwich, Brest,
and Toulon, &c.; and have been adopted by most of the large
ENGISEERS, BRASSFOUNDERS, and REFINERS in this
country and abroad. The GREAT SUPERIORITY of these
nelting pots consists in their capability of melting on a average
40 pourings of the most difficult metals, and a still greater number of those of an ordinary character, some of them having actually reached the EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of 96 meltings. They are unaffected by change of temperature, never
crack, and become heated much more rapidly than any other crucibles. In consequence of their great durability, the saving of
waste is also very considerable.

Average working
the recently introduced CRUCIBLES SPECIALLY ADAPTED for
pross, viz.:—MALLEABLE IRON MELITING, which are found to
load fue to every ton cfsteel fused; and for ZINC MELITING, lasting
mith ordinary iron pots, and saving the great loss which arises from
min minusials, &c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Battersea TENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES

s,&c., apply to the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company, Batterse

of in the Mining Journal of July 5.

TOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE AND HOIST.-

WORDS:— Traismility and effective working of his apparatus for securing safety is use of breakage of rope." a rays highest testimony to its value, and from a jury composed of such decide Marchison, Mr. Warington Smyth, Mr. Nicholas Wood, and Mr. resistrons feels himself justified in offering it to the public with the fullest bit afficiency.

i, liesness will continue to be issued at £1 per cage to the cle after that period they will be charged £6, £7, or £8 per ca attended to be carried, which is the usual rate for patents of su

exhibited in action at all hours in the open court atta were knibition.

Aring returned from London, application may be made to him by letter also repairly till the close of the Exhibition, after which the higher slows will be charged.

Sile balpy to receive offers for the purchase of the patent.

Blinte, ROBERT ATTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

TESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—
ARECESON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING,
take mass time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of
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Laming the Work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, at the same of the property of the same of the property of the same of t

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The state of the capitalist.—Flockport Advertiser.

The state of the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an extension among the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an extension among the state of the state of

CO., RAILWAY WAGONS.-WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., BROAD AND MARIOW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM HARRISON AND CAMM HAVE ON HAND RAILWAY, COAL, COKE, AND MINERAL ON SALE OR HIRE, AT THE ROTHERHAM WAGON WORKS, MASBRO'.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE,
Apply to the Secretary, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED), SALTLEY WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

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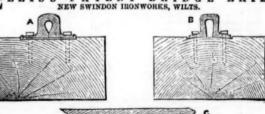
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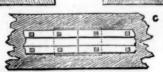
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ection A).

2.—The impossibility of its collapsing, as is the case with all other bridge rails (see

3.—Its being perfectly rigid. The boits, therefore, remain firm in the timber till the

3.—Its being perfectly rigid. The boits, therefore, remain firm in the timber till the rall is quite worn out.

4.—Its effecting a saving in the timbers of from 50 to 100 per cent., as there is no liability of the timbers being torn and splintered by their shifting, as is shown in section B, where the heads of the boits are frequently torn off.

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This rail has been submitted to several of the principal engineers and practical men of the day, who have pronounced it the best that has been produced. It carries the palm for lightness, durability, and consequently chapness.

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THE MINING SHARE LIS	T

			IVI	OF	ND	M	IN	ES							
hance	. Mines			Paid		ast F		Business.	p	inida	nds i	Par J	than	s. Last 1	Paid
hares 1000	Aldericy Edge (Cl		1	0 0	0	60		owness.		7	18 6	0	10	0-May,	1801
4000 3	Redford United (c	opper), Tavisto	kt 1	3 6	8	5		414 8		12	15 6	0	2	6-June,	1863
240 1	Boecean (tin), St.	Just't	20	0 10	0	60				36	10 0	I	0 1	0-Mar.	1863
200]	Botallack (tin, co	pper), St. Just.	9	1 9	D	250				449	15 0	4	0	0-Aug.	1861
1000 (Carn Brea (copper	r, tin), lliogant	sees I	5 0	0	72		60 65	**	278	10 0	2		0-Feb.	1861
200 (Cefn Cwm Brwyn	o (lead), Cardig	ansh. 8	3 0	0	33				9	0.0	4	0	0-April,	186
2450 (Cook's Kitchen (o	opper), Hlogan.	I	7 0	9	29	2	714 2814 60 65		1	7 0	0	7	0-May,	186
256	Copper Hill (copp	er) Redruth	***** 6	8 0	0	725		60 65	**	7	0.0	2	10		1863
					0	25			**	7	& per	cen	15.	- Half-	yrıy
10000	Ditto Craddock Moor (e	nito (stock)10	8 0	0	24	**	114 0014		7	pe	1 000	1E.	6-July,	
1055	Craddock Moor to	opper), St. Cice	Nomb		0	31		114 2614	**	0	12 0	0	10	0—Jan.	186
					0	91	**		**	7	13 0			0-July,	
100	Cwm Erns (1eas)	4). Cardiganahi	ra# . 6	0 0	0	200	**		**		10 0	4		0-Mar.	1865
280	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cwmystwith (lea Derwent Mines (s	dllead). Durh	m 30	0 0	0	180				147	0 0	5		0-June,	186
1024	Davon Gt. Con. (e	on.). Tavist	S.M.1	1 0	0	460		165 465		807	0 0	9	0	0-July,	186
					6	560		530 540		679	10 0	7	0	0-Aug.	186
18.10	Drake Walls (tin.	copper), Calsto	ck !	2 1	0	1		20s. 21s.		0	15 0	0	1	6-June,	186
1000	Dymgwm (lead),	Wales	1	2 6	6	10				0	12 6	0	2	6-July,	186
512	Drake Walls (tin, Dyfngwm (lead), East Basset (cop. East Caradon (cop.), Redruth [8.E	.] 2	9 10	0	50		47% 50		102	0 0	2	0	0-July,	186
144	East Caradon (cor	per), St. Cleer	S.E.]	2 14	6	473	6	47 47%		3	17 6	(17	6-July,	186
and the	Egat Darren (1680), Chruighnanti				45				88	10 0	1	0	0-June,	186
128	East Pool (tin, co	pper), Pool, Illo	gan 2		0	420			**	312	10 0	1	10	0-Aug.	186
048	East Wheal Grylls Foxdale (lead) Is	(tin, copper), (ermoet	0 10	0	25	4		**	0	4 0		-	Forker.	100
800	Foxdale (lead) Is	ie of Man [L.]	2	0 0	0	35				-			-	-July,	100
0000	Frank Mills (lead). Devon	*****	9 19	0					0	16 0	5		0-Mar. 0-Dec.	186
0000	Frank Mills (lead Great South Tolg	us [S.E.], Redr	uth .	0 14	0	275	5	314 334 2514 26	••	9	18 6	!	10		
1798	Great Wheal For	tane (tin), Bred	ige I	0 0	0	217	 	5 6		3	17 6		8	0-Mar.	186
908	Great Wh. Vor (tie Gunnis Lake (Cli	n,ep.), Heiston	O.E.J	0 9	0	93	***	0 0		0	3 0			6-Mar.	186
024	Herodsfoot (ld.),	near Liekeard f	8 2 1	8 10	0	43	8	411/4 42	**		15 0			0-June,	
000	Hibernian Mine C	ompany	G.M.J	9 6	3	273	4.	21.78 40	••	7			15	0-Sept.	186
400	i isburne (lead), C	ardiganahira. V		8 15	0	110			**		10 0			0-June,	
0000	Marke Velley (co	oper). Caradon		4 10	6	103	41	014 10%	**	9	0 0	(3	0-July,	186
1800	Marke Valley (co Minera Mining Co	.(L.).(ld.).Wr	axham 2	5 0	0	170		078 1076	**	92	18 0	(5	0-Aug.	186
0000	Mining Co. of Ire	land (cop., lead	(laco,	7 0	0	183	4	1834	::	14	7 1	1. (0-Dec.	186
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold		4 0	0			/-		18	18 1	(7	6-Aug.	186
0000	New Birch Tor at	nd Vitifer Cons.	(tin).	1 6	6	23	4			0	3 6	(1	0-Sept.	186
1366	North Grambler	(copper), Redru	th	2 7	6					0	10 0	(10	0-Mar.	186
0000	Ornedd (lead), Fli	ntshire	*****	0 0	B	13	6			0	10 4		0	8-Mar.	186
94O(F	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [to Ein. o	1 2	6	2				36	12 6			0-Mar.	186
200	Parys Mines (cop	per), Anglesey	[L.]. (50 0	0	-				37	10 0	10	0 0	0-June,	186
772	Polberro (tin), St	Agnes	*****			42				6	19 6		10	0-Dec 0-Aug.	186
1130	Providence (tin),	Panaom Unite	A	0 6 2 16	7			40 41		65	0 0	!	. 0	0-Jane,	
	Rosewall Hill and		a	0 0	0	*7	6	4 4%	**	1050	0.0		0 0	0-Quart	erly
16	Rhosesmor (lead) South Caradon (co	m \ St Clear#		1 5	0	350	**			1250 381	0 0		0	0-Aug.	186
				8 O	0	40	••		**	107	0 0	1		0-May,	186
512 496	8. Wh. Frances (Spearne Moor (til St. Ives Consols	cop.), Illogane	8.E.1 1	8 18	9	105	**	95 100	**	000	5 0	:		0-Sept.	186
280	Spearne Moor (ti	n, copper), St.	ust 1	31 17	9	65		20 400	::	9	15 0	1	1 0	0-June,	
940	St. Ives Consols	(tin), St. Ivest		8 0	0.,	30				485	10 0	(10	0-Aug.	186
96 00	Tamar Con. (811	d.), Beeralston	12.15.	4 10	0	1		34 1			6 0	0	2	6-Jan.	186
6000	Tineroft (cop. tin). Pool, Hiogan [8.E.]	9 0	0	103		01/ 10%		11	13 6	0		0-July,	186
1000	Tongola	(tin), near Help	ton 1	1 10	0	-				11	0 0	9	0	0-Mar.	186
1200	Vigra and Clogau Wendron Consols West Basset (con	(copper) [L. &	5]	2 15	0					4	12 6	1		0-July,	186
1024	Wendron Consols	(tin), Wendron	1 1	1 13	10.	11		10 101/6		- 8	15 0			0-Jan.	186
8000	West Basset (cor	oper), Illogan [8	.E.].	1 10	0	14		18 14		23	0.0	(8	0-July,	186
60	West Burton Gill	l (lead), Yorkst	ire 4	90 0		-	,			14	10 0		0	0-June,	186
1400	West Fowey Con	som (rrn mra co	pper).	7 10	0	35	6		**	0	19 (9 10	0-May,	180
1024	West Penstruthal W.Wh. Seton (co	n \ Cambornel	E 10 4	7 10	0	- 37		240 250	••	OFD	19 6		10	6-May, 0-Aug.	186
400 512	Wheel Besset (co	pper). Illogene	SEI	5 2	6	875		80 85	**			**		0-Aug.	186
256	Wheal Basset (co Wheal Buller (co	n.). Redruth * f	.E.1.	5 0	0	521	7	50 55	**		10 0	1		0-Aug.	186
2000	Wh. Clifford Ams	lgamated(cp.)	Gwen. 3	0 0	0	25		23 25		27	8 6	(0	0-Aug.	180
128	Wheal Friendshi	p (copper), Dev	on 8	0 0	0	90	**	-0 -0	**		10 0			0-Feb.	186
1024	Wheal Hearle (ti	n), St. Just		9 13	8		6		::	0	5 0			0-May,	
1024	Wheal Hearle (ti Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	8.E.]	1 7	2	11	*	10 11			10 0		10	0-April	, 186
812	Wheal Jane (silv	er-lend), Kea .		a 10	0	16				13	10 0	1	0	0-Mar.	186
4800	Wheal Ludcott ()	ead), St. Ive		2 10	8	111	6 1	0% 11%		1	12 (9 4	0-Oct.	186
896	Wheal Ludcott () Wh. Margaret (ti	n), Uny Lel. [8.	E.]†.	9 17	6	42		40 42		74	5 (1 10	0-Aug.	186
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Leiant		36 2	6	440				284	5 (0	0-Mar.	186
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (le	1.), Menheniot[S.E.]†	8 0	0	14		14 15		55	17 (10	0-June,	180
80	Wheel Owles (tir	i), St. Just. Con	nwall 7	0 0	0	200				303	8 (5 0	0-Aug.	186
396	Wheal Seton (tin Wh. Treiswny(sil	, copper), Camb	orne. 5	8 10	0	150	1	145 150		139	15 0	1	0	0-Aug.	186
	Wh.Treiswny(sil	ld.),Liskeard	B.E.]	5 17	0	18	1	11%		45	12 6	(10	0-Aug.	186
1040						41				49	17 6	- 4	0	II - Clot	186
1040 5000	Micklom (cobber	nds paid every			0		**	nds paid						0-Oct.	100

MINES	WITH	DIVIDENDS	IN	ABEYANCE.

	MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN A	B	EY	A	NC	Ю.			
700	Abardovey (silver-lead), Marioneth 1 10 0 30		0	10	0	0 1	0 0	-Mar.	1859
4943	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]. 3 8 11.		20	3	0	0	2 6	-April,	1859
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just 8 15 0 1%							-Sept.	
	Charlotte United, Permanuthnos 3 14 7 % 12s. 15s.		0	13	0	0	1 6	-Sept.	1859
256	Condurrow(cop., tin), Camborne 35 0 0 65 63		85	0	0	2	0 0	June,	1857
4076	Devon and Cornwall (ecpper) 5 16 3 316		0	10	0	0	2 6	-Feb.	1859
672	Ding Dong (un), Guivai 40 13 6., 4%		16	7	6	1 1	0 0	-Mar.	1857
2048	East Falmouth (silld.), Kenwyn, Kea 3 12 6		0	7	6	0	2 6	Jan.	1858
	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron 2 18 6		0	5	0	0	5 6	July.	1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire 7 2 6 22		20	3	4	0 1	0 0	-May,	1861
	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath 4 0 0 6		41	9	3	0	2 6	-June,	1860
	Great Work (tin), Germoe 100 0 0 110		221	10	0	7 1	0 (Feb.	1857
	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington . 4 15 6 34		0	6	0	0	2 (Feb.	1860
. 90	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man 100 0 0., 1200		1420	0	0	0	0 (June,	1857
	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just 2 10 0 95		1091	0	0	5	0 0	-May.	1860
	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down., 50 00., 35		86	0	0	1	0 0	-Sept.	1858
6000	North Downs (copper) Redruth 2 3 4 814 314 314		0	10	0	0	2 6	-May,	1862
	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.] 0 16 0 % 8s. 10s.		0	10	0	0	2 6	July,	1857
	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell 19 0 0 285		60	0	0	0	0 0	-June,	1855
	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion 0 15 2 3 214 244		. 0	13	6	0	8 (-Mar.	1860
	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives 11 10 0 18		7	0	0	0 1	0 (-Sept.	1860
	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [8.E.] 0 14 6 4		0	8	9	0	1 (July,	1858
	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]* 5 0 0 31 29 30		100	11	3	1	0 (Fob.	1862
	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap 38 10 0 85		45	0	0	1	0 (May,	1860
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnos 2 4 8 25 231/4 241/4		1	12	0	0	7 (-Nov.	1859
	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 4 16 6 4% 41/4 41/4		0	18	6	0	2 (July,	1860
	Wheal Margery (tin, copper) 17 8 0 8		. 0	10	0	0 1	10	0-May.	1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear. 13 2 6 5		10	3	6	0	7 (6-Jan.	1854

FOREIGN MINES.

					_ 1
2464 Burra Burra (cop.), South Austra		.110xd	1	280 0 0 5 0 0-Dec. 186	1
6000 Central American (silver) [L.] .	5 0 0.	. 131/4		1 8 3 0 14 2-June, 186	
12000 Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [8.]		. 28		98 12 0 1 0 0-Jan. 186	
10000 Copiano Mining Company, Chili [S.				6 8 0 0 5 0-Jan. 186	
15000 East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.] .		10	••	716 per cent Yearly.	1
					- 1
70000 English and Australian [S.E.]				1 76 0 26-Feb. 186	2
25000 Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.].	2 0 0.	. 814		0 26 0 26-May, 186	2
25000 Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotiaf S	.E.]20 0 0.	. 23		19 5 0 1 0 0-June, 186	
68000 Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [8.				0 10 0 0 1 0-June, 186	
15000 Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [8	3.E.] 3 0 0.	. 7		8 11 2 0 5 0-May, 186	92 I
10000 Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.] .	2 0 0.	0		0 19 9 0 1 0-Feb. 186	
108815 Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.	.] 1 0 9.	. 34		0 9 6 0 1 6-July, 185	oι
100000 Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [8.E.]	1 00.			0 6 0 0 1 0-July, 186	
11000 St. John del Rey [L.], Brazii [S.E.		. 58 56 58		50 15 0 4 10 0-June, 186	2
20000 West Canada Mining Company [L	1. 1 0 0.	. 114		0 9 0 0 9 0 June 190	

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000 Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5] 10000 Gt. Barrier Lassi, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5] 10000 Fontgibaud (sillead), France [S. E.] 2 43174 Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico (S. E.) Av. 2	4 10 0 0 0 0	3 3 4 7 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	**	4 5 0 0 15 0—Nov. 185 15 per cent. —May, 185 1 0 0 1 0 0—June, 185 1 16 6 0 4 0—Feb. 185

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

LOW-DIVIDEND FOREIGN	M DI	LIN	DO.			
Shares. Mines.	Pald.	14	ast Pe	Bus. do	e. Last Call.	
20000 Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6		134		Sont 1859	
70000 Hon Accord, South Australia (copper) [14, 21] [8, E.]	1 00		-67		* coeher rone	١.
25000 Capula (silver), Mexico II., £21 [S. P. 1	0 10 0		47		Jan. 1862	ı,
17000 Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0			••	Jan. 1859	Ł
60000 Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 96		34	••	July, 1862	١.
10000 Copiano Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	**	862	••	Fully paid.	P
60000 Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaíca [S.E.] 10000 Coplapo Smeiting [L.], Chili 75000 Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.] 25000 East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3]	1 00	**	178	••	Fully paid.	
25000 East del Rey, Brazil [L. £3] 80000 East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 00	**	•	136 2		
30000 East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway II. 481	1 7 6	**	34		Sept. 1861	
15000 Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 00	••	72	••	Mar. 1862	
30000 Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 10 0	**	167	**	Fully paid.	
8000 English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	8 0 0	**	178	••	July, 1859	1
80000 Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	**	T	** 1/	Fully paid.	1
					June, 1862	
4000 Hope Sliver-Lead and Coppar Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	05 0 0	**	*		May, 1862	
50000 Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 70 0	**	-	**	Fully paid.	1
				••	June, 1860	
30000 Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 00	**	418.	••	Fully paid.	L
100000 Montes Aureos (gold), Brazil [L. £2]	1 00	**	,78	**	Fully paid.	L
2000 New Burra Burra (Australia)		**	10		Jan. 1862	1
60000 New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	3 0 0	**	10	**	Aug. 1862	1
10000 New Grand Duchy of Baden (sliver-lead), near Freiburg	1 00		. 16	**	Fully paid.	п
15000 North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 00	**	1		Nov. 1858	1
					**	L
17000 Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	0 15 0			**	April, 1862	П
					July, 1862	п
					Mar. 1862	l.
					**	г
19000 St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	3 0 0		-		May, 1860	1
12000 Teplits Colliery Co. [L. £5]	1 00		-76		Fully paid.	П
						H
						1
					Oct. 1859	1
35225 Wheal Jamaica (copper)	5 0 0		-		Fully paid.	1
80000 Worthing (copper), Nouth Assetsalia FT. 1 FG P. 1	1 0 0		188.	**	Furry paid.	1
12000 Wheal Eilen, South Australia [L.] 30425 Wheal Jamaica (copper) 80000 Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [R. 175 Pc.]					Fully paid.	

PROGRESSIVE MINES.		Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last O 0 10 0 18a July, 1 2 9 6 136 July, 1
Asres. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done. Last Call. 4826 Abbay Consols (id.) Cardigan. 2 7 0 1 Nov. 1860 1000 Allt-y-Crib (lead) [L. £6]. 3 10 0 2	1000 North Fortesone (copper) 2500 North Frances, (cop.) [8.E.]. 6000 N. Gt. Work, Breage [L. £3]	13 6 0 2 Oct. 1
0000 Angarrack (copper), Phillack. 1 1 6 1 % June, 1859 1000 Ashburton United (cop., tin) 15 0 0 14%	6000 N. Hafod (silld.), Car. [L. £2] 16000 N. Hallenbeagie (tin, cp.) [L.] 2000 North Jane (tin, silver-lead).	1 0 0 "April, i
6000 Bagtor [L. £2]	6000 North Kit Hill (tin, copper) 6000 North Laxey (lead) Isle of Man	4 15 0. 214 July July Sept.
4000 Bedford Consols (copper) 2 3 6 36 34 3uly, 1862 2000 Berchaven (copper), [reland 1 0 0 14 6000 Bickerton (copper) [f.] 1 0 0 34	2000 N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just 6000 North Ludcott (sliver-lead) 10000 North Minera (lead) [L.]	7 0 0 . 6 . Fully 0 5 0 . 12 . Aug. 1 0 0 . 2 . May.
1245 Hoscaswell (Hn, cop.), St. Just 6 15 U 10%	4000 North Phonix (copper) 6000 North Porthilly (silvlead)	0 3 0 6 % 78 78 April,
7280 Boscandle (tin.cp.),8s. Austell 7 5 0 4Mar 1802 160 Bosorne & Bollowail, 8t. Just 6 5 0 10½Dec. 1860 5000 Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton 1 0 0	5000 N. Trelether(sil.,cp.), Padstow	8 0 0 26 251/281/ Dec. 1
2000 Brea Con. (tin., St. Ives [L.30s.] I 6 0 14 Aug. 1862 6000 British (tin & cop.), [L. £1 10s.] 0 12 0 4000 Brookwood (cop.) Ashburton 1 12 6 134	1024 North Wheal Busy (con. &c.)	2 6 0. 3 . 28 29 . Dec. 9 2 7. 444 94 . Aug.
5000 Bronfioyd (ld.), Cardigan. [L.] 2 7 6 6 4 6 5 7 June, 1862 112 Bron-Haulog (ld.), Denbighsh. 20 0 0 20 No call.	5610 North Wheal Crofty [S.E.] 6144 N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney 4108 North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 1 0 4 3 4 4 44 June,
5120 Brynamber (id.), Cardi, Fint. 22 10 0. 3	5900 North Wheal Vor(tin), Breage	3 0 0 July, 0 17 6. 294 June,
1960 Bryntail, Lianidioss, Montgo. 7 2 6. 2½July, 1862 6380 Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.) 3 13 6. 1½Mar. 1863 1200 Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn. 2 10 0. 4April, 1862	6000 Old Wh. Neptune (cop.), [L.] 800 Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10].	1 5 0 30s
5000 Burren (lead, calamine) [L.£5] 5 0 0 634 51/4 6June, 1862 4096 Calstock Consols (copper) 5 10 0 4Dec. 1860	8465 Pedn-an-drea United (tin) 2000 Pencraig United (ld.) [L. £1]. 5000 Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 11 6 % 12s. 14sJuly.
4600 Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis 8 12 4 2 1 2 Aug. 1862	1000 Pengenna (id., sil.), St. Kew. 5000 Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	4 10 0 614 "April.
914 Caradon Cons. (cop.), St.Cleer 24 17 0. 17 . 15 17 . June, 1862 4046 Caradon Hill (copper) . 2 1 6 July, 1862 10000 Cardigan Consols July, 1862	6000 Polhigay Mour(tin) Wandron	20 0 0 0 . 21
916 Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn 15 5 7 22 23½Sept. 1860 2580 Carmarthen United 5 0 0 4Fully paid.	512 Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	3 12 0 16s May.
6000 Carn Camborne (copper)	11789 Redinoor (cop., tin), Callington	
7000 Carrack Dews 2 16 0 1 April, 1861 1056 Carracnall (cop.), Gwennap 2 11 1 7 3 Dec. 1860 10000 Carrysfort [3200 £3½ pd., 16800 £1 pd.)	10000 River Tamer Conner [L.])s. pd.]
2500 Cefn Clicen (lead), Filintshire, 1 17 0 22s Aug. 1863	1024 Rosewarne Uni. (cp.,tin) [L.]	11 16 11 . 1114 July
1506 Central Minera (lead) [L.£6] 1 17 0 2½ July, 186. 4000 Clara Unit., Ponterwyd [L.£3] 2 8 0 1½ July, 186. 594 Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.) 29 16 6 2 Aug. 186.	2000 Royalton (tin) [L. £1] 2000 Scorrier Con. (tin,cp.),St. Agner	
8000 Cilinton and Edgecombe United 1 0 0 1 1/4 Oct. 1860 3285 Cood Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]. 4 13 6 5 Mar. 1861 3000 Collagombe (cop.), Lampeton 5 5 0 12	15000 Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 12 6 9 ··· July
2000 Collacombe (cop.), Lamerton 5 5 0 12 20000 Connorree (cop., sulph.) [L.] 1 0 0 28s 27s Yully paid July, 186: 876 Crane (copper), Camborne 13 5 0 11½ 11½ June, 186:	6000 Smith's Wood (tin,ep.) [L.£2] 600 Snowbrook (sil. lead) [L.£5]	1 14 0 3
30000 Craven Moor (id.), Yorkshire. 0 10 0. 4s No call.	6400 So, Buller & W. Penstruthal.	7 0 0 24 July
8000 Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]. 1 0 0.6s.6d	6000 So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.] 6138 S.Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	6 3 0 3 2 314Jan
6000 Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell 2 19 0 14 1860 Cwmbrane, Carmar. [L. £3] 2 0 0 214 2 214 Feb. 1860	2283 Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan. 6000 South Darren (id.) [L. £314] 1024 S. Ding Bong, Guival (tin)	2 16 0 114Jul
2000 Deep Level, Minera [L. £5] 3 5 0 Feb. 186. 4817 Devon and Courtenay (cop.) 1 11 0 11s	6000 S.Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	0 2 6. 34 Oct
12000 Dev. New Copper Co. (L. £2)	bost So, Phosnix (cop.) Linkin	2 13 0 4Ma 4 10 0 3%3½ 3%Jan
1000 Durio (tin), Lelant 7 12 0 34 June, 186: 3000 Dulta (tin) [L. £1] 1½	4096 S.Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv. 1105 So.Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	3 18 9 1
4096 East Aifred Consols (copper). 4 6 6. 1 . 34 1 . June, 186: 3000 E. Beam (tip.) St. Ans. [L. £2] 1 5 9. 2 4	1024 S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes 1000 South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	9 18 2 1
4096 East Brookwood (copper) 1 3 0 156 May, 186: 5000 E. Bronfloyd(silid.)Card.[L] 2 0 0 256 Jan. 186: 6000 E. Budalek and Mount (cop.) 0 10 0 7s Jan. 186: 6000 East Carn Bren(cop.) Redruth 3 11 0 114 133/143/4 Oct. 186:	1024 S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron 400 So. Wh. Seton(cop.), Camborne	1 10 7 25 32 3 0 10
00000 E.Clogan(gold) Merio II. 411 0 5 0 14 14 36 May. 186	970 St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp.,tin)	3 16 0 1 De
6000 East Damsel (cop.), Gwennap 1 11 0 134134 174Mar. 186	4000 St. Day United (tin), Redruth 1024 St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	8 9 0 6 34 1 10 0 346
8000 E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne 1 7 0. 83s 51s. 83s Aug. 186 4000 E. Gumis Ank & Bodf. (cp.) 6 13 0	920 Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.].	1 0 0 1¼
1024 East Margaret	3000 Tees Side (ld.), Cumb.[L.£1]	0 13 0 4s Al
4096 E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel. 2 8 4 2	1024 Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant.	10 15 0 334 8
5610 East Seton (cop.), Camborne 0 6 0 12s Feb. 186 256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth 69 0 0 30 June, 186	2 5600 Trevenen and Tremenheere .	5 1 0. 34
1000 E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap. 8 14 7. 3 34	2 2048 Treworlis (tip), Wendron	3 12 10. 2
4000 E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [8.E.] 7 16 6. 3 4 . 3 4 . Aug. 186		2 0 0 . 2 224
2500 Frimley Hall [L. £1] 0 5 0 1½Mar. 186 5000 Fursdon(cp.),Okeham.[L.30s.] 1 7 6 2½Oct. 186	3000 West Alfred (copper) [L. £3]	1 0 0 1
114 Garden (tin), Morvah 35 0 0 20 Feb. 186	20000 West Beam [L. £1] 100 W. Bryn Gwiog (Id.) [L. £20] 1218 W. Condurrow(tin.cop.), Cam.	9 0 0 12
1024 Gelliffowller (Id.), Holywell. 0 2 658.64 June, 186 6000 Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.) 4 0 0 5 5	16 West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh. 30000 W. Devon Con. (cop.),[L.£1]	35 0 0100
30000 Glasgow Caradon Cons. [L.]. 1 0 0	6000 West Grylls (tin)	1 10 0 34
2000 Goonzion (copper), St. Neot. 0 5 6. 48 June, 186 3000 Gourock (cop.), Scotld, [L. £2] 1 0 0 1	1600 W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	48 0 0 80
5000 Great Brigan (copper) 4 7 0 234 Aug. 186 4096 Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive. 1 18 0 114 114 Aug. 186	5000 West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 15 0 56 50
10104 Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd. 3 10 9. 34	1827 West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	10 18 0 316
52000 Great Tregune Consols 0 14 0 2 Aug. 186 6000 Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L.55] 3 10 0 3/4 June, 186	512 West Wheal Frances, Illogan	3 1 0 225
6000 Gt.Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken. 14 0 0. 65 July, 186	1024 West Wheal Lovell, Wendron. 6000 Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	8 9 0 214
12200 Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.] 1 0 0 165	1024 Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perrana 5000 Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	8 14 0 56
8634 Gwydyr Park Con., Lianrwst 0 18 6. 98	6000 Wheal Caradon (copper)	0 18 6 6
7219 Hawkmoor(tin.cop.)Calstock 3 0 6 % May, 186	4096 Wh. Edward (cop.), Caistock	28 3 6 8 10 11 7 12 6 196 1% 2 15 0 4
6000 Hingston Down (cop.), [S.E.] 5 2 6 3%2½ 2½ Aug. 186	5844 Wh.Grenville (copper)[8.E.]	7 18 0 6 4 6 6 4
6000 Keswick (lead), Portinscale . 5 6 6 . 1 Mar. 186	6000 Wh. Harris (Id., cop.), Perran	0 10 6 1
963 Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant 33 10 0 234	6000 Wh. Moyle (cop.),St. Cleer	2 5 7 1%
1019 Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 16 4 4	82 6000 Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Roots 970 Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	10 15 0 8 4
2000 Long Rake (lead), Flint 14 0 0 18 16½ 17 Sopt. 186 Aug. 186 Aug. 186	25000 Wh. Prudence St. Ag. [L. £1]	0 2 6 12
4480 Merilyn (lead), Fiint 3 15 6 1	1024 Wh. Sichy(sh. Lary), Plympton 4096 Wheal Sidney(tin), Plympton 50 Stephen & Carnmeal Uni.	7 10 0 216
16000 Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1] . 0 17 0. % Jan. 18	512 Wh. Trannack (tin), Sithney	2 15 0 4 5½ 5½ 8 13 0 4 5½ 5½
5000 Molland (cop.), S. Moulton. 9 8 0 25 July, 18: 1024 Nanglies (tin, copper), Kes. 8 10 0 7 July, 18: 512 Nant Minera [L. £30] 3 12 0 3 3 Aug. 18: 512 Nant Minera [L. £30]	6000 Wheal Union (cop.), in Gwinear 6000 Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear 4096 Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redrath	8 17 6 7 6½ 7
250 Nanty Mines (id.), Mortgom. 20 0 0 Fully pai	6000 Wheal Welcome (tin, copper). 6400 Whitford (lead), Holyweil	10 16 6
6400 Nether Heath (lead), Dufton. 0 15 6 14	3097 Yarner (copper), Devon	2 16 6 114
890 New S. Caradon (con.) St. Clear 0 9 0 4 Aug. 180	32 52 12	
6000 New Troleigh Cons., Redruth 1 13 0., 14., 14., 14., 14., 14., 14., 19.00 New Wheal Clifford (copper). 0 6 0., 14., 14., 14., 14., 14., 14., 14., 14	SLATE (QUARRIES.
2500 N.Wh.Vaddon(tin), Marazion 1 4 6. 14	8800 British Slate [7000 £1, 1800 £1 10000 Cricoeth, Carnaryon [L. £3] 10000 Feating Slate Quarry [L. £5]	1 10 0 1% 4 10 0
1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth. 22 17 8., 24 Aug. 186 6000 Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap 0 5 0., 78 Nov. 186	10000 Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	1 10 0 1%
Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stor	10000 Lower Taidrws [L. £3/2] the Exchange. Those mines with [L.] ap- ad Liability.	pended have seen
** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carrestly call u	non all who have the power, to aid us, by	forwarding any alteration

Our object being to make the Share List correct, we carnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterative which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the nines, information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will need ready attention.

S0000 Worthley (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.] 100 ... 34 ... 100 ... 35 ... 100 ... 36 ... First cond.

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